

1294 AH 1877 CE	Birth Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakoor Taj ul Auliya رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ In 1877 CE a legend namely Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakoor was born in Lucknow. His father was Hazrāt Syed Wazir Ali Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. From his earliest age he had natural trend towards spiritualism. At the age of 4 Years, 4 Months and 4 Days the Ceremony of Bismillah Sharif was held for him at his esteemed Father's Residence. He was then enrolled in Madrassa Firangi Mahali in Lucknow.
1294 – 1381 AH 1877 – 1962 CE	Hermann Karl Hesse was a German-Swiss poet, novelist, and painter. His best-known works include <i>Demian</i>, <i>Steppenwolf</i>, <i>Siddhartha</i>, and <i>The Glass Bead Game</i>, each of which explores an individual's search for authenticity, self knowledge and spirituality. In 1946 CE, he received the Nobel Prize in Literature.
1296 – 1374 AH 1879 – 1955 CE	Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist, widely acknowledged to be one of the greatest physicists of all time. Einstein is known for developing the theory of relativity, but he also made important contributions to the development of the theory of quantum mechanics. Relativity and quantum mechanics are together the two pillars of modern physics. His mass–energy equivalence formula $E \equiv mc^2$, which arises from relativity theory, has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation". His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. He received the 1921 CE Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect", a pivotal step in the development of quantum theory. His intellectual achievements and originality resulted in "Einstein" becoming synonymous with "genius". In 1905 CE, a year sometimes described as his annus mirabilis ('miracle year'), Einstein published four groundbreaking papers. These outlined the theory of the photoelectric effect, explained Brownian motion, introduced special relativity, and demonstrated mass-energy equivalence. Einstein thought that the laws of classical mechanics could no longer be reconciled with those of the electromagnetic field, which led him to develop his special theory of relativity. He then extended the theory to gravitational fields; he published a paper on general relativity in 1916 CE, introducing his theory of gravitation. In 1917 CE, he applied the general theory of relativity to model the structure of the universe. He continued to deal with problems of statistical mechanics and quantum theory, which led to his explanations of particle theory and the motion of molecules. He also investigated the thermal properties of light and the quantum theory of radiation, which laid the foundation of the photon theory of light. However, for much of the later part of his career, he worked on two ultimately unsuccessful endeavors. First, despite his great contributions to quantum mechanics, he opposed what it evolved into, objecting that nature "does not play dice". Second,

	he attempted to devise a unified field theory by generalizing his geometric theory of gravitation to include electromagnetism. As a result, he became increasingly isolated from the mainstream of modern physics.
1303 – 1347 AH 1886 – 1929 CE	Franz Rosenzweig was a German-Jewish theologian, philosopher, and translator. Franz Rosenzweig was born in Kassel, Germany to a middle-class, minimally observant, Jewish family. He studied history and philosophy at the universities of Göttingen, Munich, and Freiburg. Rosenzweig, under the influence of his cousin and close friend Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy, considered converting to Christianity. Determined to embrace the faith as the early Christians did, he resolved to live as an observant Jew first, before becoming Christian. After attending Yom Kippur services at a small Orthodox synagogue in Berlin, he underwent a mystical experience. As a result, he became a Baal Teshuva. Although he never recorded what transpired, he never again entertained converting to Christianity. In 1913 CE, he turned to Jewish philosophy. His letters to his cousin and close friend Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy, whom he had nearly followed into Christianity, have been published as <i>Judaism Despite Christianity</i>. Rosenzweig was a student of Hermann Cohen, and the two became close. While writing a doctoral dissertation on Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, <i>Hegel and the State</i>, Rosenzweig turned against idealism and sought a philosophy that did not begin with an abstract notion of the human. In the 1910s (CE), Rosenzweig discovered a manuscript apparently written in Hegel's hand, which he named "The Oldest Systematic Program of German Idealism." The manuscript (first published in 1917 CE) has been dated to 1796 CE and appears to show the influence of F. W. J. Schelling and Friedrich Hölderlin. Despite early debate about the authorship of the document, scholars now generally accept that it was written by Hegel, making Rosenzweig's discovery valuable for contemporary Hegel scholarship. <i>The Star of Redemption.</i> Rosenzweig's major work is <i>The Star of Redemption</i> (first published in 1921 CE). It is a description of the relationships between God, humanity, and the world, as they are connected by creation, revelation and redemption. If one makes a diagram with God at the top, and the World and the Self below, the inter-relationships generate a Star of David map. He is critical of any attempt to replace actual human existence with an ideal. In Rosenzweig's scheme, revelation arises not in metaphysics but in the here and now. We are called to love God, and to do so is to return to the world, and that is redemption. Two translations into English have appeared, the most recent by Dr. Barbara E. Galli and by Professor William Wolfgang Hallo in 1971 CE. Rosenzweig, unimpressed with the impersonal learning of the academy, founded the House of Jewish Learning [de; he] in Frankfurt in 1920 CE, which sought to engage in dialogue with human beings rather than merely accumulate knowledge.

	Many prominent Jewish intellectuals were associated with the <i>Lehrhaus</i>, as it was known in Germany, such as Leo Löwenthal, the liberal Rabbi Benno Jacob, historian of medicine Richard Koch, the chemist Eduard Strauß, the feminist Bertha Pappenheim, Siegfried Kracauer, a culture critic for the Frankfurter Zeitung, S.Y. Agnon, who later won the Nobel Prize for Literature, and Gershom Scholem, the founder of modern secular studies of the Kabbalah and Jewish mysticism (some of these intellectuals are also associated with the Frankfurt School of critical theory). In October 1922, Rudolf Hallo took over the leadership of the <i>Lehrhaus</i>. The <i>Lehrhaus</i> stayed open until 1930 CE and was reopened by Martin Buber in 1933 CE. Illness and death. Rosenzweig suffered from the muscular degenerative disease Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (also known as Lou Gehrig's disease). Towards the end of his life, he had to write with the help of his wife, Edith, who would recite letters of the alphabet until he indicated for her to stop, continuing until she could guess the word or phrase he intended (or, at other times, Rosenzweig would point to the letter on the plate of his typewriter). They also developed a communication system based on him blinking his eyes. Rosenzweig's final attempt to communicate his thought, via the laborious typewriter-alphabet method, consisted in the partial sentence: "And now it comes, the point of all points, which the Lord has truly revealed to me in my sleep, the point of all points for which there—". The writing was interrupted by his doctor, with whom he had a short discussion using the same method. When the doctor left, Rosenzweig did not wish to continue with the writing, and he died on the night of 10 December 1929 CE, in Frankfurt, the sentence left unfinished.
1304 AH 1887 CE	رحمة الله وتعالى عليه Wisaal Hazrāt Syedna Shah Imdad Ali Bhagalpuri Wisaal 6 Zul Qa'da, 1304 AH. Khanqah Qazi Wali Chak, Bhagalpur, Bihar Sharif, India. His ancestors were distinguished for their political and religious wisdom and rendered important services to the Mughal rulers of India. His ancestor in the eleventh step, Hazrāt Syed Wajihuddin رحمة الله وتعالى عليه, came to India in 1468 CE and later settled in Bihar at the request of Naseeb Shah, the Ruler of Bengal. He had a supreme spiritual position and Hazrāt Imdad Ali رحمة الله وتعالى عليه also had many followers and he was considered a 'Peer' in large parts of Bengal, Bihar and U.P. According to the family history of Hazrāt Imdad Ali رحمة الله وتعالى عليه, his ancestral genealogy traces back 33 Steps to Hazrāt Syed Ahmad Wali رحمة الله وتعالى عليه, the ruler and spiritual leader of Turkestan, who was a globally recognized sage in knowledge. Through him, his ancestry reaches the Holy Prophet صلى الله وتعالى عليه وآله وسلم. Through his daughter Hazrāt Bibi Majda رحمة الله وتعالى عليه, through 31 Steps, it reaches Hazrāt Mehboob e Subhani, Qutb e Rabbani Syed Muhyiddin Abdul Qadir Jilani Baghdadi, رحمة الله وتعالى عليه.

Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه started his career in 1829 CE as an employee of the Finance Department and rose to the rank of Deputy Collector.

He then shifted to the Judicial service and became a Munsif in 1848 CE. He rose to the rank of Subordinate Judge (Sadar Amin). In 1872 CE, Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was transferred to Gaya where he stayed. He retired in 1875 CE and settled at Bhagalpur.

Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Passed Away due to paralysis.

Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was buried in Bhagalpur.

Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه said that in order to gain access to the modern sciences of Europe, it is necessary to make these books available in local languages, i.e. Indian (Urdu/Hindi).

He further explained that the European Nations achieved progress only because after 1453 CE they took the knowledge stored in Latin and Greek, which was translated into Arabic by the Abbasid Caliphs, and used their modern theories and sciences. By translating it into their native languages, it became popular among the people.

This movement became known in history as Renaissance. Through the efforts of Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, and many others, on 31 July 1870 CE, the Government of India and the University of Calcutta agreed to conduct Middle Class (Vastania) examinations in India.

On 24 May 1868 CE, the Bihar Scientific Society was established along with the British Indian Association. Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was the Founder Secretary. The purpose of which was to criticize the actions of the government and protect the people from oppression.

In Muzaffarpur, the then President Amin conveyed his genuine grievances to the government. When he rose to the rank of Subordinate Judge (Sadar Amin) and retired in 1875 CE and settled at Bhagalpur. He established a branch of the Scientific Society at Bhagalpur.

The aim of the society was to promote the intellectual, social and moral welfare of the people of the society, and to spread knowledge among them.

European studies through establishment of vernacular and schools, printing press, newspaper etc. Arabic and Persian texts were also to be collected, lectures were also to be given. He also established a department of Translation (a team of translators was paid a total of Rs 200-300 per month). Contents were the subjects of Trigonometry, Medica, Optics, Physiology, Algebra, Mechanics, Philosophy, History, Agricultural Sciences, Architecture etc. Articles were being translated. Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه sent 1000 rupees to Syed Ahmad Khan of Aligarh fame, during his stay in London (1869-70 CE) and requested him to hire a team of scholars from Oxford and Cambridge to develop the syllabus and recommend books to be sent to the library of the Muzaffarpur Scientific Society Qazi Abdul Wadud stated that more than 200 books came from abroad. A number of translations were published with the support of the Society. The books were sent (see his article "Akhbar al-Akhyar, Muzaffarpur and Sir Syed ('Fikr Nazar', Aligarh, July 1960" for details).

Garson also attests to the existence of the DTC library. Most of the details of the activities and achievements of the Society are provided by a French

	Professor, named Garcin de Tassy (1794-1878), who has published all these details in his annual lectures delivered in a French University. He was a great admirer of the Indian literature and culture. The Society had its fortnightly newspaper in Urdu called, Akhbar ul Akhyar, launched in September 1868, edited by Ajodhya Prasad Bahaar, who was not only a scholar of Persian but also an author of a book of local history, Reyaz-e-Tirhut (1868)". Garcin de Tassy was the subscriber of the newspaper, Akhbar ul Akhyar. The editorship was succeeded by Munshi Qurban Ali. Another famous Urdu writer and a freedom fighter [REDACTED] On 7th November 1871, the Society laid the foundation stone of "the Muzaffarpur Central College (also called Collegiate), in the centre of the city, amidst mango orchards. On the day right since the early morning, thousands of people gathered there. The Lt. Governor (1871-74), G. Campbell, laid the foundation of the building. Hazrāt Syed Imdad Ali رحمۃ اللہ علیہ delivered a stirring speech in Hindustani (Urdu).
	38. Hazrāt Shah Mukhlis ar Rahman Shah Chattgami Jahangir Shah Awwal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. Naqshbandiya Abul A'aliya; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Firdausiya Sillasil. After finishing his studies, Hazrāt Shah Jahangir I, 'Sheikh ul 'Arfeen', Hazrāt Maulana Syed Mukhlis ur Rahman رحمۃ اللہ علیہ (W. 1302 AH/ 1885 CE), immediately restricted himself to a remote corner of his own village—Mirzakhel, he engaged in editing standard works; commenting on Books of Seminal Knowledge of every kind—his comments and compositions are said to be between 70 to 100 in number.¹ His Predecessors of the Illustrious Family of Mirzakhel Darbar Sharif, enjoyed Honorable positions in various Places in their long march from Central Asia to Hindustan. They were Companions of Shaista Khan and his Son Buzurg Umeed Khan (W. 1105 AH/ 1693 CE). In 1666 CE, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb placed Hazrāt Mir Syed Jallaluddin Bukhari رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, called 'Baro Syed' with Shaista Khan, and arranged for him to Preach the Religion of Islam, being responsible for Chittagong and Southward; hereafter Chittagong was renamed as 'Islamabad'.² In the struggle against the local Magh Chief, the age-worn Hazrāt Syed Mir Afzal Bukhari رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Son of Hazrāt Mir Syed Jallaluddin Bukhari رحمۃ اللہ علیہ laid down his life. Afterwards, Hazrāt Mir Syed Qutbullah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Son of Syed Hazrāt Mir Afzal Bukhari رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, asked his youngest Son, called 'Choto Syed' to migrate for his own security.³ On his (Choto Syed's) way out to Arakan, Mohammad Ali, the local Zamindar and Fief Holder, asked him to stop, settled him in his own area, and also wedded him with his Daughter; from whom Hazrāt Mir Syed Habib

¹ Hazrāt Ashraf *Jahangir* Simnani رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and his odd encounters in Sultanat e Bangalah: Mirzakhel Darbar Sharif — a case study', Mohammad Maksud ur Rahman.

² Abdul Haq, Chattasramer Samai O Sanskritir Ruparekha, Bangla Academy, Dhaka, May, 1988, pp. 38-39; cf. Abdul Haq, Chattasramer Itihas Prashanea. Bangla Academy, Dhaka, 1982, p. 19.

³ Mahabub ul Alam, Chattasramer Itihas(Wali Darveshsan), Navalok Prashanea, Chittagong, 1968, pp. 11-12, 27, 58-60

	رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was born in mid 18th Century CE.⁴ His, (Hazrāt Mir Syed Habib's رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه) illustrious Son, Hazrāt Syed Ghulām Ali رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, was a noted Pleader and 'Secretary' to the 'Munsif' (Justice) in the Satkania Munsif Court (Established in 1802 CE). He Passed Away in 1232 AH/ 1817 CE. He was Blessed with a Son, the most Reputed Sage and Saint, Hazrāt Maulana Shah Mukhlis ur Rahman رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, the Founder of the 'Mirzakhel Darbar Sharif. Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahman رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه attained Persian and Arabic Education at home, at an early age. For further studies he proceeded to Calcutta and achieved excellence in just a few years. For Esoteric Knowledge he sought far and wide, traveling from Calcutta to Lucknow and finally meeting the renowned Religious Scholar Hazrāt Burhanuddin Ferangi Mehli رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. However, Hazrāt Burhanuddin Ferangi Mehli رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, stated that he did not possess 'Tawujuh Muntiqila' (Transferable Concentration) required of a Spiritual Preceptor and directed him to go to Hazrāt Imdad Ali رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. However, he awarded Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahmān رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه with Permission to Recite and Teach “Dua e Hizb ul Bahr”. He traveled to Bhagalpur, only to find that Hazrāt Imdad Ali رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was in Buksar. Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahmān رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه went on to Buksar and was allowed entrance into the Sillsila Mujummah al Bahrain, Naqshbandiya Abu A'laiya, Qadriya Shurwardiya, Firdausiya, Qalandariya. Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahmān رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه stayed with Hazrāt Imdad Ali رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه for six months and was then told to visit Hazrāt Imdad Ali's رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Spiritual Preceptor, Hazrāt Mohammad Mehdi Qadri Farooqi رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه at Chapra Sharif. After a few days stay he returned to Bhagalpur. During this short period of six months he attained unto the Pinnacle of Sainthood ('Wilayat') and was awarded 'Khilafat Ba Ijazat' (the Robe of Permission) by his Spiritual Preceptor and allowed to return home. Hazrāt Imdad Ali رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه bestowed the title of 'Jehangir Shah' and 'Sheikh ul Arfeen' on Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahman رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه till today the Sillsila is also called Jehangiri and adheres to the Hanafi Fiqh, with primary allegiance to the Qadri Shurwardi Sillsila but attracted to and allowed by the Naqshbandi Abul A'lai Chisti Sillsila. Details are to be found in 'Seerat Jehangiri' and 'Yaadgar Jehangiri'.
1302 AH 1885 CE	Wisaal Hazrāt Mukhlis ar Rahman Shah Chattgami Jahangir Shah Awwal رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Hazrāt used to spend the entire night in Prayers and Meditation and used to keep his efforts Secret from all. In this manner he spent 30 years and was wont to say that the Spiritual Exercise of the Spiritual Preceptor is of Great Beneficence to his Followers who find it relatively easy to attain Spiritual Stations due to the efforts and concentration of their Guide. He was Love Personified and his Company used to induce a State of Love among his Followers so much so that a veritable conflagration of Love for The All Mighty Creator سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى was imbued in their Hearts. His Followers were

⁴ Mafzal ur Rahman, Hazrāt Fakhrul Arfeen er Pabitra Jibon Charit, Ms., Mirzakhel Darbar Sharif Library, Chittagong, p.

numbered in the thousands who attained great Sanctity. It is in regard of such Saints of Allah ﷻ that Hazrāt Maulana Rumi رحمه الله وﻻﻟﻪ ﻋﻠﻴﻪ has said:

“One sitting with the friends of Allah ﷻ is better than a hundred years of Worship without Hypocrisy!”

Many Miracles ('Karamaat') are attributed to him such as being observed under a Pillar of Divine Light; reclaiming a person from death; removal of life threatening sickness with complete recovery and being seen at places where he was not present. He was known to be calm the mentally disturbed and induce complete mental health and balance.

His holy being left for eternity (Wisaal) on Do Shamba, 12 Zeeqaad 1302 AH; 23 August, 1885 CE, Sunday (Al Ahad) at the age of 57. His holy divine self is rested in the same sacred tomb beside the two exalted most saints, His spiritual father and reverend grandfather in His own village Mirzakhail Sharif in the district of Chittagong.

His sacred Rowza (Tomb) has become a cherished place of pilgrimage for vast multitudes of people of every religion and community. People from Srilanka, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, America and other parts of the world visit His holy shrine during the annual Urs Sharif.

Works.

1. Sharah as Sudur fi Pafi as Shurur.
2. Al Bidayah fi Sharah al Hidavah.
3. Al Nafhat' al Qudsiyya fi Sharah ar Risala tash Shamsiya.
4. Al Fath al Qarib fi Sharh Sharah at Tahzib.
5. Rahmat tur Rabbi fis Sharh Diwan al Mutanabbi.
6. Al Jawhar al Nazim fil Hashiat e 'Ala Tatimmat al Abd al Hakim.
7. Usui al Gayah fi Hall e Sharah al Wiqaya.
8. Maqdsid al Wildia fi Sharh Shawhid an Nabuwwah.
9. Ithdf al Afddil bi Sharah Midat e 'Amal.
10. Al Jawahar al Munaddadah did Kitab al Zubdah.
11. Nimas Samir Sharh Saraf Mtr.
12. Al Budur al Mushriqah did al Sawdiq al Muhriqah
13. Al Darajat al Haidanyah fi Shark al Maqamat al Haririyah,
14. Al Tuhfat al Irrifiyah bi Tahshiyat al Sharifiyah,
15. Tarkib al Kafiyah bi Hall Mushkilat at Tarakib al Wafiyah,
16. 'Ata al Habib al Nabibi Shark Mir Qutbi,
17. Itmam al Nimat Shark Hidayat al Hikmat.⁵

These books dealt with the Arabic Grammar; Philosophy; Islamic Laws and Theology, so comprehensively, that the Publications are still considered as Masterpieces on the related subjects. These books are used by University Teachers, Scholars and Researchers, as References for Thesis and PhD. Degrees.

⁵ Maulana Mohammad Maksud ur Rahman, Al Asal al Musaffa min Nahal al Mustafa, Barik Printing Press, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2009, p. 15.

39. Hazrāt Syedna Shah Abdul Hayy Chattgami Jahangir Shah Saani al Muqallab ba Fakhr e Arfeen رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Naqshbandiya Abul A'aliya; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Firdausiya; Chishtiya Nizamiya; Chishtiya Sabriya Sillasil.

Hazrāt Syedna Shah Abdul Hayee Shah Jehangir Saani al Muqallab ba Fakhr e Arfeen رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was the Son and Successor of Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahmān رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Hazrāt was born in Mirza Khel in 1276 AH. He was named, Mohammad Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and was called 'Chotey Mian' as he was the youngest of all his Brothers. He was admitted in the 'Madrasah' at a very early age where he proved to be highly intelligent; quick on the uptake, erudite and active. However, when he had completed his early education he became lackadaisical and casual towards his studies. When his Teachers informed Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahmān رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه regarding Hazrāt's lack of interest in studies, Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahmān رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه replied, "When there are so many well read members in the Family there should also be one who serves them. If Abdul Hayee does not study, he will serve his brothers." Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was listening to this conversation and resolved to leave his home and not return until he had attained Knowledge and Excellence in Studies. He went to his Blessed Mother and informed her that he wanted to go to Calcutta for further studies and asked for expenditure. His Mother gave him Six Rupees and Blessed him. Therefore, at the age of 15 in 1291 AH he left on his Journey to Knowledge with firm conviction in his heart.

Hazrāt stayed in Calcutta for three years and during this stay Hazrāt Imdad Ali Bhagalpuri رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه also came and stayed in Calcutta. Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه immediately went to see him. Hazrāt Imdad Ali رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was extra ordinarily kind to him. After completing his studies, Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه went to Mirzapur along with his class fellow, Maulvi Basheerullah, and both enrolled themselves to study with Maulvi Abdus Samih. Maulvi Basheerullah remained in Mirzapur but Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه as he was not satisfied with the course offered in Mirzapur, Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه determined to head for Lucknow where a Scholar and Saint who shared his Name, Hazrāt Abdul Hayee Ferangi Mahli رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was renowned for his Knowledge and Ability. Hazrāt Abdul Hayee Ferangi Mahli رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه knew the Name and Excellence of Hazrāt Abdul Hayee's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Father, Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahman رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and immediately made arrangements for Hazrāt Abdul Hayee's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه stay and education.

Before Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه could reach Chatgam, his Father had passed away. Before his Passing Away, Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur

	Rahman رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه had informed everyone that after his Passing Away, His Prayer Rug; Small Box; His Books; His Staff and his 'Hookah' (Hubble Bubble) should be given to Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى s الى عليه as he would be the next Occupant of the Seat of Teaching and his 'Sajjada Nasheen' (Successor). Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه spent a few days in grief and Religious Ceremonies. After this he returned to Lucknow to complete his studies. He pursued this course (Arabic; Persian; 'Hadith'; 'Fiqh' (Theory or Philosophy of Islamic Law) and 'Tafsir' (Interpretation of the Holy Qur'ān)) from 1291 AH to 1305 AH and attained complete Mastery in them. So much so that his Preceptor Hazrāt Abdul Hayee Ferangi Mahli رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه would claim Hazrāt Sahib رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه as his student with Pride. Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه received additional 'Ijazat Ba Khilafat' in the Qadriya Razzaqiya Sillsila from Hazrāt Maulana Maulvi Hafiz Mohammad رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Henceforth, the Sillsila was renowned as; Sillsila e Aaliya, Naqshbandiya Abul Aaliya, Qadriya Suhrawardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Firdausiya. Hazrāt Fakhrul Arfeen Abdul Hayee رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه had the Great Fortune of Meeting Hazrāt Khizr سلم عليه who Told Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه that, "No one has been able to Overcome Allah وَتَعَالَى سُبْحَانَهُ through Love or 'Mujahida' (Effort), you should not Strive Excessively, Ask for His Mercy and Intercession. Hazrāt Khizr سلم عليه then Gave Hazrāt Fakhrul Arfeen رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه His Blessings and 'Barakah' (Continuing Blessing Power). He received additional 'Faiz' (Beneficence) and 'Ijazat' (Permission to Pass on the Teachings of the Sillsila) from Hazrāt Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه in both Sillsila e Aliyah's, Chishtiya Nizamiya and Chishtiya Sabriya. While on Holy Pilgrimage during 1893 CE, he chanced to hear a Single Sigh from the lips of Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه (W. 1317 AH/ 1899 CE). This one Sigh was sufficient to Reveal unto Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه that Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was an Accomplished 'Arif Billah' (Gnostic Of Allah وَتَعَالَى سُبْحَانَهُ) and was Firmly Established in 'Irfan' (Wisdom) from Allah وَتَعَالَى سُبْحَانَهُ.
1304 – 1380 AH 1887 – 1961 CE	Erwin Rudolf Josef Alexander Schrödinger sometimes written as Erwin Schrodinger or Erwin Schroedinger, was a Nobel Prize-winning Austrian-Irish physicist who developed a number of fundamental results in quantum theory: the Schrödinger equation provides a way to calculate the wave function of a system and how it changes dynamically in time. In addition, he was the author of many works on various aspects of physics: statistical mechanics and thermodynamics, physics of dielectrics, color theory, electrodynamics, general relativity, and cosmology, and he made several attempts

	to construct a unified field theory. In his book What Is Life? Schrödinger addressed the problems of genetics, looking at the phenomenon of life from the point of view of physics. He paid great attention to the philosophical aspects of science, ancient and oriental philosophical concepts, ethics, and religion. He also wrote on philosophy and theoretical biology. He is also known for his "Schrödinger's cat" thought experiment
1306 – 1370 AH 1889 – 1951 CE	Ludwig Josef Johann Wittgenstein was an Austrian-British philosopher who worked primarily in logic, the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of mind, and the philosophy of language. From 1929 to 1947 CE, Wittgenstein taught at the University of Cambridge. In spite of his position, during his entire life only one book of his philosophy was published, the relatively slim 75-page <i>Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung</i> (Logical-Philosophical Treatise) (1921 CE) which appeared, together with an English translation, in 1922 CE under the Latin title <i>Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus</i>. His only other published works were an article, "Some Remarks on Logical Form" (1929 CE), a book review, and a children's dictionary. His voluminous manuscripts were edited and published posthumously. The first and best-known of this posthumous series is the 1953 CE book <i>Philosophical Investigations</i>. A survey among American university and college teachers ranked the <i>Investigations</i> as the most important book of 20th-century CE philosophy, standing out as "the one crossover masterpiece in twentieth-century philosophy, appealing across diverse specializations and philosophical orientations." His philosophy is often divided into an early period, exemplified by the <i>Tractatus</i>, and a later period, articulated primarily in the <i>Philosophical Investigations</i>. The "early Wittgenstein" was concerned with the logical relationship between propositions and the world and he believed that by providing an account of the logic underlying this relationship, he had solved all philosophical problems. The "later Wittgenstein", however, rejected many of the assumptions of the <i>Tractatus</i>, arguing that the meaning of words is best understood as their use within a given language-game.
1310 AH 1893 CE	Drilling for oil begins near Grozny, the Capital of Chechnya.
1314 – 1402 AH 1897 – 1982 CE	Eminent Kabbala scholar Gershom G. Scholem, Isaac's general vision of the universe proceeds from the link he discovers between the hierarchical orders of the created world and the roots of all beings implanted in the world of the <i>Sefirot</i>. A Neoplatonic influence is evident in the reflections of Isaac—e.g., the procession of things from the one and the corresponding return to the heart of the primordial undifferentiatedness, which is the fullness of being and at the same time every conceivable being. This return is not merely eschatological and cosmic but is realized in the life of prayer of the contemplative mystic—though it is not, indeed, a transforming union by which the human personality blends

	completely into the Deity or becomes one with it. The synthesis of the themes of the <i>Bahir</i> and the cosmology of the <i>Sefer yetzira</i>, accomplished by Isaac or by others in the doctrinal environment inspired by his teachings, was and remains the foundation of Kabbala, whatever adjustments, changes of orientation, or radical modifications the composite may subsequently have undergone. The 10 Sefirot. It is also in this environment that the nomenclature of the 10 <i>sefirot</i> became more or less fixed, though variant terminologies and even divergent conceptions of the nature of these entities may exist elsewhere—e.g., as internal powers of the divine organism (gnostic), as hierarchically ordered intermediaries between the infinite and the finite (Neoplatonic), or simply as instruments of the divine activity, neither partaking of the divine substance nor being outside it. The classical list of the <i>Sefirot</i> is 1. <i>Keter</i> 'elyon, the supreme crown (its identity or nonidentity with the Infinite, Ein Sof, the unknowable Deity, remains problematic). 2. <i>Hokhma</i>, wisdom, the location of primordial ideas in God. 3. <i>Bina</i>, intelligence, the organizing principle of the Universe. 4. <i>Hesed</i>, love, the attribute of goodness. 5. <i>Gevura</i>, might, the attribute of severity. 6. <i>Tif'eret</i>, beauty, the mediating principle between the preceding two. 7. <i>Netzah</i>, Eternity. 8. <i>Hod</i>, Majesty. 9. <i>Yesod</i>, foundation of all the Powers Active in God. 10. <i>Malkhut</i>, Kingship, identified with the Shekhina ("Presence").
1317 AH 1899 CE	Wisaal Sharif Hazrāt Syedna Sheikh ul Arab Wal Ajam Al Haaj Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه. Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki⁶ 1896 – 1814⁷ رحمه الله وتعالى عليه was an Indian Muslim Sufi Scholar following Chishti Sufism.⁸⁹ Early Life: Hazrāt Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه was born in Nanauta, a Town in the District of Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh, India in 1814 CE.¹⁰ His Father was Hazrāt Hafiz Muhammad Amin رحمه الله وتعالى عليه and by Lineage and Ancestral Background, Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه was a Farooqi, a Descendant of Hazrāt Umar Farooq

⁶ Scott A. Kugle, Sufis and Saints' Bodies, p 222. ISBN 0807872776.

⁷ <http://www.hadhrat.com/haji-imdadullah-muhajir-makki-r-a/>, Profile of Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه Retrieved 26 March 2017.

⁸ Scott A. Kugle, Sufis and Saints' Bodies, p 223. ISBN 0807872776.

⁹ Sherali Tareen (Franklin & Marshall College Lancaster, Pennsylvania), Haji Imadadullah's Hermeneutics of Reconciliation, p 3.

¹⁰ <http://www.hadhrat.com/haji-imdadullah-muhajir-makki-r-a/>, Profile of Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه Retrieved 26 March 2017.

رحمة الله وتعالى عليه Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رضي الله وتعالى عنه had three brothers and one sister. He grew up without Motherly care, as his Mother passed away when he was seven years old.

Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه started his education very early but acquired very little. When Haji Sahib was 16 years of age, he studied Sarf, Nahw, Farsi and one quarter of Mishkaat Sharif with Maulana Mamlook Ali Sahib رحمه الله وتعالى عليه of Delhi. Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه didn't study Bukhari Sharif and the other books of Sihah Sitta, but Allah سبحانه وتعالى blessed Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه with Ilm Ladunni. Ilm e Safina (Lit. Knowledge through Vessels) is that knowledge that a person acquires. He studies different subjects and books. Another form of knowledge is from Allah سبحانه وتعالى without studying.

When Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه would talk to the Ulema, he would resolve intricate issues with such insight that Allah سبحانه وتعالى had given him.

However, he would not use the Istilaahi Language (Academic Terminology). This is Ilm La Dunni.

At the age of eighteen, his Ba'iat was accepted by Hazrāt Nasiruddin Naqshbandi¹¹ رحمه الله وتعالى عليه who was the Student and Son-in-Law of Hazrāt Shah Ishaq Sahib Naqshbandi رحمه الله وتعالى عليه. When Hazrāt Maulana Naseeruddin Sahib رحمه الله وتعالى عليه Passed Away, Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وتعالى عليه began looking for another person to give him guidance and advice in life.

This is where we learn of the famous Sheikh and the Spiritual Guide, Hazrāt Mianji رحمه الله وتعالى عليه (Hazrāt Noor Mohammad Jhanjahnvi رحمه الله وتعالى عليه). Haji Sahib took Ba'ait on his hands. as an initiate of the Chishti Sabri Sufi Order, but after Hazrāt Mianji's رحمه الله وتعالى عليه Passing Away he temporarily became a semi-recluse. After wandering in the wilderness for six months he was overcome by a strong urge to travel to Medina. On December 7, 1845 CE, he arrived at Banares. From there, he departed for Arabia for Hajj and Pilgrimage of the Tomb of Shrine of The Holy Prophet Hazrāt Muhammad صلى الله وتعالى عليه وآله وسل¹² At the age of 28, Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه performed Hajj. When he returned after Hajj, his Heart and mind remained attached to the Haram Sharif. He had a burning desire to return to Makkah Mukarramah. When he returned from Hajj, he made a firm intention that one day he will make Hijrah and go back to Makkah Mukarramah.

Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه was not only an Ocean of Knowledge in Exoteric and Esoteric Wisdom, he was also a Freedom Fighter during the 1857 CE War for Independence (Called Mutiny by the British Colonizers). During this Revolution, 'Jihad' (Religious War) was announced

¹¹ <http://www.hadhrat.com/haji-imdadullah-muhajir-makki-r-a/>, Profile of Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه Retrieved 26 March 2017.

¹² <http://www.hadhrat.com/haji-imdadullah-muhajir-makki-r-a/>, Profile of Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه Retrieved 26 March 2017.

and Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was appointed the ‘Amir’ (Leader) of the ‘Jihad’. In Thana Bhawan, the local Sunnis had declared Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه their Leader. In May 1857, the Battle of Shamli took place between the Forces of Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and the British. The Ulema fought the British bravely in Shamli where Hazrāt Hafiz Damin Shahid علي وَتَعَالَى عليه was Martyred.¹³ The British gradually gained Control of Thana Bhawan and other places. They Killed any Scholar that was to be found and burnt his house. The Khanqah Imdadiyah was also burnt to the ground. Hazrāt Mufti Gangohi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was arrested and a Warrant of Arrest was issued for Hazrāt Maulana Qasim Nanotvi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه went into hiding until 1276 AH (1859 CE) when he emigrated to Mecca at the age of 43. His escape was miraculous, in that he spent more than two years with some of his Murids before reaching Arabia. He went via Sindh and Karachi to Mecca.¹⁴

Qadianism:

It might be extremely important to point out the Great yet Unheralded Service that Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى took from Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah, He has the Unique Distinction of having Passed on the Mantle of The Chistiya Qutbiyat to two Outstanding Scholar Sufis, one from the extreme West and the other from the extreme East of the Indo Pak Subcontinent. While it was Hazrāt Fakhrul Arfeen Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه who took up the Mantle in Bengal and surroundings, this Distinction fell upon the able shoulders of Hazrāt Pir Mehr Ali Shah Golravi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه in the West. This Claim can be readily authenticated by the Strong Stance against the Heretical Qadiani Movement of Mirza Ġhulām Ahmad of Qadian. Mirza Ġhulām was an erudite and accomplished Scholar of Islam. However, he dabbled in the Spiritual Sciences without Ba’ait and the support of a Kamil Murshid. This soon led him seriously astray and he readily fell into some of the many Pitfalls along the way. He was enticed into believing his own Fallacies. He had experience the Waladat e Saanvi (Rebirth) and the Quwwat e Mo’assara (Spiritual Powers) that he acquired was unclean. He used his Persuasive Powers to misguide a growing number of innocent Muslims and soon attracted the attention of the Devious British Raj who thought that he would prove to be a Trojan Horse to be used to Destroy Islam from within. The vigorous and inspired Opposition of Hazrāt Pir Mehr Ali Shah Golravi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and Hazrāt Fakhrul Arfeen Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه soon put a stop to his nefarious designs.

Works.

Hashiya Masnavi Maulana Rum رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه

Gheza e Ruh.

Jehad e Akbar.

Masnavi Tufa tul Ushaq.

Risala Dard Ghumnaak.

Irshad e Murshid.

¹³ <https://archive.org/details/HajiImdadullah2> Profile of Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, Retrieved 26 March 2017.

¹⁴ <https://ia800302.us.archive.org/35/items/HajiImdadullah2/Haji%20Imdadullah%202.pdf>

	Zia ul Quloob. Wahdat ul Wujood. Faisla Haft Masla. Gulzar e Ma'rifat.
1900–1947 CE 1900–1979 CE 1901–1954 CE 1902–1967 CE 1902–1990 CE 1903–1958 CE 1903–1972 CE 1904–1957 CE 1905–1938 CE 1905–1961 CE 1905–1997 CE 1906–1959 CE 1906–1993 CE 1907–1990 CE 1909–1965 CE 1909–1994 CE 1909–1943 CE 1909–2002 CE 1910–1946 CE 1911–1970 CE 1912–2003 CE 1915–1968 CE 1918–1992 CE 1918–1956 CE 1919- CE 1921–2003 CE 1923 – 2018 CE 1926–2010 CE 1929–2005 CE 1930–1957 CE 1931–1987 CE 1932–1996 CE 1942– CE 1947– CE 20th c CE b.1942 CE b. 1949 CE	Judaic Mysticism. • Jan Tyranowski • Sampson Sievers • Caryll Houselander • Adrienne von Speyr • Catharose de Petri • Vladimir Lossky • Watchman Nee • Itala Mela • Mary Faustina Kowalska • Dag Hammarskjöld • Witness Lee • Daniil Andreyev • Bede Griffiths • Eugenia Elisabetta Ravasio • William Branham • Flower A. Newhouse • Simone Weil • Nikolay Guryanov • Alphonsa Muttathupandathu • A. A. Allen • James Dillet Freeman • Thomas Merton • Vernon Howard • Jack Coe • Cyril Pavlov • Brian Cleeve • Thomas Keating • Peter Spink • John A. Sanford • Jacques Fesch • Anthony de Mello • Henri Nouwen • Richard Foster • Kathleen Norris

1949–1993 CE 1934–1997 CE b. 1934 CE 1950–2015 CE 1953– CE b. 1971 CE	• William Meninger • Vassula Ryden • Guy Finley • Lonnie Frisbee • John Wimber • Kallistos Ware • Peter Bowes • Clare Watts • John Paul Jackson • John Philip Newell • Zlatko Sudac
1318 – 1377 AH 1900 – 1958 CE	Wolfgang Ernst Pauli was an Austrian (and later American / Swiss) theoretical physicist and one of the pioneers of quantum physics . In 1945 CE, after having been nominated by Albert Einstein , Pauli received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his "decisive contribution through his discovery of a new law of Nature, the exclusion principle or Pauli principle ". The discovery involved spin theory , which is the basis of a theory of the structure of matter .
1319 AH 1901 CE	Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud captures Riyadh . French Forces occupy Morocco .
1322 AH 1904 CE	Morocco becomes a French Protectorate under the Algeciras Conference .
1324 AH 1906 CE	All India Muslim League was established in Dhaka (Bengal).
1325 AH 1907 CE	The beginning of the Young Turks movement in Turkey .
1329 AH 1909 CE	رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Wisaal Hazrāt Mohammed Nabi Raza Shah Once at the Urs period of Hazrāt Qutb e Alam Makhdum Shah Abdul Haq Rudolvi رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, Hazrāt along with a Pir Bhai Hafiz Maqbool Sahib Banarasi was staying at a ‘Hujra’. One night Hazrāt Hafiz Sahib رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه went out for some need at the time of Tahajjud. When he left, Hazrāt Qibla رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was sitting on the 'Musalla' (Prayer Rug/ Mat) and the night lamp was lit. When Hafiz Sahib رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه returned, he was surprised to see a lion sitting at the Musalla, he was frightened and turned away. After a while Hazrāt called Haji Sahib saying, “Come in, don’t be afraid, I am here.” Haji Sahib narrated this whole incident to Peer o Murshid Hazrāt Fakhrul Arfeen رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, he replied, “No doubt Mohammad Nabi Reżā is a lion (Asad).” From that Hazrāt got the title of Asad e Jehangiri. 'Wisaal' (Passing Away, Attaining onto The Beloved): Alas, the time of this great and famous Darwaish of Hindustan, Hazrāt Khwaja Mohammad Nabi Reżā Shah رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه to meet his Beloved

came.

One and a half months before his time of Wisaal, Hazrāt came to Daulat Saran at Bhainsori Sharif and stayed there for two weeks. At that time he was not well and suffered from cough and cold but planned to leave for Lucknow, because a ceremony of 'Fateha' of Hazrāt Syedna Muhiyuddin Abdul Qadir Jilani, Mehboob e Subhani, Qutb e Rabbani رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه had been fixed. When people tried to stop Hazrāt, he said that if I won't go now, I won't be able to go there later, and said I have to stay at Lucknow forever, all the work here has been completed and I have been handed over all the charges to Inayat Hassan Shah and Hazrāt started his journey for Lucknow. Hazrāt turned around and looked back many times towards the village which showed that Hazrāt would not come back again.

It was the last days of the month of Safar when Hazrāt came to Lucknow from Bhainsori Sharif. At that time Hazrāt Shah Inayat Hassan Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was not present at Bhainsori Sharif. He was performing a task as per Hazrāt's wish. When he came to know that Hazrāt had come to Bhainsori Sharif he came there but Hazrāt had already left for Lucknow. Hazrāt Inayat Hassan Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه wrote to Hazrāt, asking for permission to meet him. Hazrāt wrote back, "Don't come to Lucknow now we will soon meet here."

It had become Hazrāt's routine that he regularly went to the place where his 'Mazar e Aqdas' is situated. He would sit in the shade of banana trees there and say that this place seems good to me. I can smell fragrance from this place, I feel like building my house here. The people at Hazrāt's service would not understand this sign. Letters were constantly coming from Nasirabad so Hazrāt replied to them and on the day when he was planning to leave, high fever arose and next day the temperature increased very much. Hazrāt didn't miss a single times prayers ('Namaz') even in high fever. On Friday, 22nd Rabi ul Awwal the fever and pain decreased in the morning, Hazrāt offered Jumma prayers but in the evening the fever rose again. On Saturday morning Hazrāt ordered to inform his house about the illness via telegram and also said that now my last time has come. On Saturday night, Hazrāt said that no one will stay with me tonight I am feeling well now and asked the attendants ('Khudaam') to stay out of the room. On Sunday, after 'Namaz e Fajr' (first Morning Prayer), the pain increased again and Hazrāt was restless till 10 am in the morning, in that condition Hazrāt said that Khwaja Ajmer رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه is calling me but Hazrāt Shah Meena رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه didn't allow me to go. Now I want to rest and raised his finger towards the sky, his lips were reciting 'Kalima e Taiyyaba' (Profession of Faith in Islam').

In this condition he left for his heavenly abode to meet the Eternal Love. It was Sunday, 24th Rabi ul Awwal, 1329 AH, at 10:30 am, at the house of Nasir Khan Chunne Mian a rich man of Sadar, Lucknow, Hazrāt left for his heavenly abode. The bed and the room in which Hazrāt expired is safe even today as a holy memoir ('Tabarruk'). People flocked there on hearing the news of Hazrāt's demise and preparations for his burial were started. Hundreds of thousands of people gathered for 'Namaz e Janaza' (Funeral Prayers), hundred of 'Buzurgs' were also present, who had never been seen

before. 'Nur' (Glorious Effulgence/ Light) was falling on the 'Janaza' (Bier'), the atmosphere was fragrant with musk, tears were flowing from the eyes and the hearts were restless, companions and attendants were grieving, everyone had become a symbol of grief.

Bade Wisal bhi Jaari Hayy Faiz e Aam Unka.
Woh Apne baad bhi Gayay ek Chod kar Bahar.

Qaiser Warsi.

(His 'Faiz' (Blessings) for everyone is flowing even after his Demise).

After him, he has left a flowering era.

Raahe Maula mein Qurbaan jo ho Gaye.

Ab bhi Zindaa woh Apne Mazaaroon mein Hain.

(Whoever sacrificed himself in the way of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى are alive in their Mazars even now).

40. Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakoor Taj ul Auliya رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Naqshbandiya Abul A'laia; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya, Firdausia; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Chishtiya Nizamiya; Chishtiya Sabriya.

Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was known for the brevity of his discourse in clear, chaste and pure Urdu.

He well knew that it is almost impossible to ascend the steep ladder of spirituality with the beneficence of a Spiritual Preceptor, as such he remained in search of a true 'Murshid' (Spiritual Guide). At long last, his search led him to the 'Khanqah' (Hospice) of Hazrāt Nabi Rezā Khan رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى and was admitted in his circle of Sillsila e Qadiriya Jehangiriya.

After remaining in Hazrāt Nabi Rezā Khan Sahib's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى Company for many years, he obtained Sanctity. He was wont to strive excessively 'Mujahida' and devoted himself to Prayers and 'Zikr' (Remembrance of The All Mighty) and it was his practice to keep his Sanctity hidden from the eyes of the people as he was averse to gaining repute and fame. After attaining 'Khilafat', he was sent by his 'Murshid' to Naseerabad, a small Military Cantonment near Ajmer Sharif. To earn a living he became an Army Contractor and spent 30 years, engaged in spreading the teachings of the Sillsila. His fame spread throughout Ajmer Sharif and Rajputana, in fact, all over India. After a few years Hazrāt Sahib moved to Allahabad, and remained engaged in spreading the Beneficence of the Sillsila. He then went onto Sikandarabad, Uttar Pradesh, Buland Shaher where he spent the last ten years of his thirty years sojourn. Hazrāt Sahib used to made do with little speech; less sleep and less food and kept himself wholly immersed in Religious Observances. As a result there was very little blood in his body. One day, his Doctor acquaintance, Dr. Colonel Ziaullah observed that he had such a paucity of blood that it was difficult to imagine as to how he remained alive. Hazrāt Sahib is reported to have answered, "I am alive and well due to the Grace of The All Mighty and the beneficence of the 'Buzurgs' of the Sillsila e Aaliya." Hazrāt Sahib used to sleep very little and as he gained in Spirituality his sleep disappeared all together. His Doctor asked him if he ever felt sleepy, he replied in the negative, upon being asked since when, he asked the Doctor why he was so inquisitive? The Doctor replied that it was necessary for his diagnosis. Hazrāt Sahib made the

startling disclosure that he had not slept for 30 years! The Doctor asked him if had acquired this state himself or was it his medical condition? In reply, Hazrāt Sahib stated that initially whenever sleep would come, he would force himself to stay awake, but later this state of sleep simply does not arise. This Mind over Matter Spiritual Strength arose from the 'Himma' (Vaulting Spiritual Aspirations) and 'Mujahida' (Assiduous Spiritual Efforts) put in by Hazrāt Sahib sincerely, with the intervention and 'Tawujjo' (Concentration) of his 'Murshid' Pakbaz delivered Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ from the 'Nafs e Ammara Bil Su' (Lower Self Commanding to Evil).

All Hazrāt Sahib's time was spent in Devotion and Guiding People on 'The Path', so much so that he was busily engaged from Morning to Night and Night to Morning in providing Spiritual succor to the populace and enlightening them in Religion and 'Eemaan' (Sincere Belief).

As such he was a living exemplar of Ba Zikr Allah Tatma'inul Quloob" (For in Remembrance of All Mighty Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى is Contentment of the Heart). He did not pay any attention towards earning a living but never the less faced no difficulty what so ever in obtaining the necessities of life. His 'Tawakkul' (Absolute Trust in Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), in accordance with the example of his antecedents in the Sillsila, he never paid calls upon English Officers, nor went to the door steps of the rich Nawabs or Maharajas, in fact these notables used to present themselves at Hazrāt Sahib's door and ask for surcease from Spiritual affliction. Once, two brothers who were his disciples, sold some property and presented a bag of money to Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, seeing their earnestness, Hazrāt Sahib رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ accepted the bag and then returned it with the admonition that they should use the money in some business, earn an honest living for themselves and use the proceeds to look after their families. Despite his own restricted income, he preferred others rather than himself.

Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ used to treat non Muslims with respect and never said or did anything to hurt their feelings. So much so that when he left India to settle in Pakistan, many Hindus and Sikhs came to wish him farewell and tearfully exclaimed, "We are unfortunate to lose such a treasure as your Holy self."

He was gifted and chosen for Khilafat of the Sillsila. This process was through a letter. It was so because his "Murshid" was in Lucknow and he was in Naseerabad. The script of the letter is:

"After greetings, it is explained to you that you are fully allowed by our Murshid to take 'Ba'ait' from people and make them repent, after you educate them. Take this letter as your permission and all our Murideen must act upon Abdul Shakur's direction and they must contact him for there is no difference between Nabi Reżā Khan and Abdul Shakur now."

Only,

Mohammad Nabi Reżā

From Sadar Bazar Lucknow.

He was the Pioneer of the Shakuri, Abul A'ala'e, Jehangiri Sillsila in Lahore. His face was at true picture of sanctity and illumination. He had three sons and seven daughters. Hazrāt lived a simple life without ostentation of any kind. He adhered strictly to the 'Shariat' (Islamic Cannon Law) and would

	say that when the 'Nafs' accepted the 'Shariat' and no action of an individual was opposed to it, then it is safe to say that the unruly 'Nafs' has been tamed. The secret of his success in the Spiritual field was his adherence to the 'Shariat' before and along with 'Tariqat' (The Path) and 'Haqiqat' (The Ultimate or 'Real' Reality as opposed to 'Apparent' Reality). He would never place a burden upon his disciples and would remain with Honor and dignity, going so far as to refuse any kind of 'Nazar' (Offering by Devotees) even if there was nothing to eat in house, which happened occasionally even lasting up to three days a time, nor would he show any privation to his disciples. Hazrāt Qatil Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has said the following verses in his Praise. 'Yeh Baat Such Hayy kay Hum Paya e Hazrāt hain Kum! Phir Un mein Aisay Jo Kaamil Bhi Hoon Zaroor hain Kum. Kalaam e Haq say Yeh Sabit huwa Hayy, Aai Qatil. Khuda kay Banday Bohat Hain Magar, Shakur Hain Kum!" It is True that we are as Naught, compared to His Grace! Perfected Humans are Rare Indeed. It is Proven by the Words of the Ultimate Truth, O 'Qatil'. There be Many Men of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ but Few like 'Shakur'. Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was always active and alert like a 'Mujahid' (Religious Warrior), during the riots preceding the Partition of the Subcontinent he played a very active part in supporting the Muslim League. He also organized all the Muslims of Sikandarabad to arrange for their Defense and protection of their Women and Children. As a result there were many attacks by the extremist Hindus, but all were foiled under the superb Generalship exhibited by Hazrāt Sahib. His migration to Pakistan was in accordance to his Pir O Murshid's declaration that he desired that Hazrāt Sahib should go to either the Punjab or Rajputana. Thirty years stay in Rajputana proved to be the first step and his advent to the Punjab in Pakistan was the second. Unlike other parts of India, the Indian Military officers and men themselves escorted Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ to the Border with Pakistan.
1329 AH 1911 CE	On 21 February, the second Iranian Parliament adopted as the official calendar of Iran the Jalali sidereal calendar with months bearing the names of the twelve constellations of the Zodiac and the years named for the animals of the duo-decennial cycle; it remained in use until 1925 CE. War of Tripolli between Ottoman Empire and Italy. Treaty of Ouchy (1912 CE).
1330 AH 1912 CE	Sarekat Islam cooperative founded in Indonesia, part of the Muhammadiyah reform movement.
1330 AH 1912 CE	The coalition of four Balkan Countries defeat Ottoman Empire (Turkey). Ten years of almost continuous war began with the onset of the Balkan Wars in October 1912 CE and lasted—at least for Serbia—through World War I and to the resolution of the status of Albania in May 1922 CE. This decade was decisive both in shaping the modern Serbian State and in connecting Serb National

	consciousness to a Yugoslav State that would include all Serbs. Despite their competing expectations of territorial expansion in the area, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Greece concluded in 1912 CE a series of secret treaties creating a Balkan League, the explicit intention of which was to eject the Turks from Europe. On October 8, 1912 CE, Montenegro declared war on the Ottoman Empire, precipitating the First Balkan War. The Serbian Army pushed into Northern Macedonia (Vardar Macedonia), and the Bulgarian Army reached the gates of Constantinople in a matter of weeks. Bulgaria's refusal to accept the division of Macedonia instigated a brief Second Balkan War in 1913 CE, the result of which was Serbia's division of the Sandžak with Montenegro and acquisition of Kosovo and Metohija, as well as the lion's share of Macedonia. Its area was expanded by some four-fifths and its population by more than half. The situation was unstable, however, for on Austrian insistence Serbia and Montenegro were forced to yield part of the territory they had occupied to form a newly independent Albanian state. Because Greece obtained Salonika (Thessaloníki), Kavála, and Coastal Macedonia (Aegean Macedonia), the Serbs were denied a direct outlet to the sea that they had desired. The Austrians, meanwhile, saw in the emergence of a strong Serbia an end to their own <i>Drang nach Osten</i> ("drive to the East").
1331 AH 1913 CE	Mohammad Ali Jinnah joined All India Muslim League. Putsch by the Committee of Union and Progress ("CUP") faction of the Young Turks, known as the Raid on the Sublime Porte, results in resignation of Grand Vizier. In control of the government, CUP withdraws from the London Peace Conference and moves the Empire close to Germany in the approach to War.
1332 AH 1914 CE	The rivalry between the Austrians and Serbia reached a peak on June 28, 1914 CE, when the Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand attended a military review in Sarajevo—a heavy-handed, if unintended, provocation on Vidovdan, Serbia's national day. He and his wife were assassinated by adherents of the secret society Mlada Bosna ("Young Bosnia"), who were armed by Crna Ruka. The Austrian authorities issued an ultimatum intended to be unacceptable, including a demand that Austrian officials be allowed to conduct in Belgrade an investigation into the assassination. The Serbian reply, though conciliatory, refused acceptance of that condition, and in July the two countries went to war. Germany joined the Austrian side a short time later as the conflict expanded to become World War I.
1332 AH 1914 CE	Under Ottoman Rule, secret Arab Nationalist Societies are formed. World War I begins. The Ottoman Empire enters the War allied with Germany. Egypt becomes a British Protectorate.
1332 AH 1914 CE	The Austrian offensive of August 1914 CE was forced back, as was a second attack in November. In the winter of 1914–15 CE, however, a terrible epidemic of typhus struck Serbia, devastating both the civilian population and the army. When the German general August von Mackensen opened a third offensive with the

assistance of the Bulgarians in October 1915 CE, the weakened Serbs were unable to sustain a defense on two fronts and were forced to retreat across Albania to the Adriatic coast. Devastated more by the ravages of winter in the mountains than by Albanian attacks, the remnants of the Serbian Army were transferred by French ships to the safety of [Corfu](#), a Greek island in the [Ionian Sea](#).

The rise to power of the Greek [Prime minister Eleuthérios Venizélos](#) in November 1916 CE brought [Greece](#) into the War on the side of the [Triple Entente](#). It became possible to open a new front against the [Bulgarian-German](#) Forces in Macedonia, with the Serbian army playing a key part alongside British, French, and Greek units. After two weeks of hard fighting in September 1918 CE, the Bulgarian line broke. The collapse of the Macedonian front was one of the most important factors precipitating the end for the [Central Powers](#) and the end of World War I. After Belgrade was recaptured on November 1, 1918 CE, the forces of Austria-Hungary agreed to an armistice.

The [Corfu Declaration](#).

Following its evacuation in 1915 CE, the Serbian Government had worked from exile on Corfu for the reconstitution of its State. During the early part of the war, a number of prominent political figures from the South Slav lands under the Dual Monarchy had fled to London, where they had set up a “[Yugoslav Committee](#).” Aided by sympathetic British [intellectuals](#), the committee had worked to improve the position of South Slavs within the Monarchy in any postwar settlement. One of the most important achievements of the committee was its discovery of the [Treaty of London](#)—a secret document drawn up in April 1915 CE by which the [Italians](#) were promised [Istria](#) and large areas of [Slovenia](#) and [Dalmatia](#) in return for their participation on the Entente side. The stagnation of the war during 1916 CE and early 1917 CE added to the general indifference of the major Entente Powers to the fate of the Slavic minorities within [Austria-Hungary](#), and, thus, the Yugoslav Committee and the Serbian government-in-exile decided to seek a common program. In July 1917 CE representatives of the two groups met in Corfu and signed the [Corfu Declaration](#), which called for a single democratic South Slav state to be governed by a [Constitutional Monarchy](#). At the same time, on Habsburg territory, Croatian and Slovene deputies to the Diets in [Vienna](#) and [Budapest](#) began preparing the ground for Independence through a National Council.

The Corfu Declaration required that both parties to the agreement reorient their war aims. Serbs from the Habsburg lands had previously aspired to greater [autonomy](#) for Slavs within the Empire. The Kingdom of Serbia, meanwhile, had seen the war as a defense of its gains of 1913 CE—and even as a possibility that these gains might be extended. Indeed, the Serbian leader [Nikola Pašić](#) regarded the new alliance with dismay, as he saw Serbia’s freedom potentially compromised within a new political unit in which Serbs could be outnumbered

	by other constituent Nations. Nonetheless, as it became apparent in 1918 CE that the Italians were not content with the territories allocated to them by the 1915 CE Treaty of London, the “Yugoslavs” sought the effective support of the advancing Serbian Army. All sides were constrained by the major Entente Powers to reach an accommodation, and a conference held in Geneva in November 1918 CE concluded with a declaration of union by representatives of the Yugoslav Committee; the National Council of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs; and the Serb Political Parties. The Montenegrins had risen against Austrian occupation in September, and on November 26 a National Assembly in Podgorica declared for union with Serbia under the Karadjordjević dynasty. In October the Sabor in Zagreb had declared the union with Hungary to be severed, and on December 1, 1918 CE, a delegation from the National Council invited the Prince Regent Alexander to proclaim the new union. Four days later the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was announced to the World.¹⁵
1333 AH 1915 CE	Ottoman Empire defeats Allies in Canakkale (Dardanalles). The province of Canakkale lies on both sides of the Dardanelles which connects the Sea of Marmara to the Aegean Sea Its shores touch both Europe (with the Gelibolu Peninsula) and Asia (with the Biga Peninsula). The province has witnessed two very important battles in history. One of them is the mythological Trojan War which Homer immortalized in his Iliad. Archaeological digs in Troy (Truva) have proved that there had been nine separate periods of settlement (3000 BC – 400 AD). Here, one can see the ruins of city walls in addition to the Wooden Horse of Troy. The other one is the Battle of Canakkale which took place during World War I when Turkish troops under the command of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk maintained the defense of the region against enemy forces and Canakkale has taken its place in history as "Canakkale; unpassable". To honor the 500,000 soldiers who gave their lives or wounded at Gelibolu Gallipoli this peninsula has been made a National Park of remembrance. There are memorial monuments here in surroundings of natural beauty
1334 AH 1916 CE	By the Sykes–Picot Agreement Britain and France plan post-war division of their post-war spheres of influence following the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. British Engineered Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule in Hijaz, Palestine and Syria in order to grab Oil Reserves through Proxy Governments. Lawrence of Arabia leads attacks on the Hejaz Railway. Muslims and Hindus join together in Lucknow Pact seeking more self-rule in India and other reforms from the British government.
1335 AH 1917 CE	Britain issues the Balfour Declaration pledging British support for the creation of a Jewish National Homeland.
1335 AH	The October Revolution, officially known as the Great October Socialist

¹⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Serbia/Serbia-in-the-Yugoslav-kingdom>

1917 CE	Revolution under the Soviet Union, also known as the Bolshevik Coup, the Bolshevik Revolution, the October Uprising, the October Coup or Red October, was a Revolution in Russia led by the Bolshevik Party of Vladimir Lenin that was instrumental in the larger Russian Revolution of 1917–1923 CE. It was the second revolutionary change of Government in Russia in 1917 CE. It took place through an armed insurrection in Petrograd (now Saint Petersburg) on 7 November 1917 CE [O.S. 25 October]. The rise of the Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik factions was the precipitating event of the Russian Civil War. The October Revolution followed and capitalized on the February Revolution earlier in the year. Contrary to popular belief, Lenin did not overthrow the Tsar. The February Revolution had overthrown the Tsarist autocracy, resulting in a Provisional Government. The provisional government had taken power after being proclaimed by Grand Duke Michael, Tsar Nicholas II's younger brother, who declined to take power after the Tsar stepped down. During this time, urban workers began to organize into councils (Soviets) wherein revolutionaries criticized the provisional government and its actions. The Provisional Government remained widely unpopular, especially because it was continuing to fight in World War I, and had ruled with an iron fist throughout the summer (including killing hundreds of protesters in the July Days). Events came to head in the fall as the Directorate, led by the left-wing Socialist Revolutionary Party, controlled the government. The left-wing Bolsheviks were deeply unhappy with the government, and began spreading calls for a military uprising. On 10 October 1917 CE (O.S.; 23 October, N.S.), the Petrograd Soviet, led by Trotsky, voted to back a military uprising. On 24 October (O.S.; 6 November, N.S.) the Government shut down numerous newspapers and closed the city of Petrograd in an attempt to forestall the revolution; minor armed skirmishes broke out. The next day a full scale uprising erupted, as a fleet of Bolshevik sailors entered the harbor and tens of thousands of soldiers rose up in support of the Bolsheviks. Bolshevik Red Guards forces under the Military-Revolutionary Committee began the occupation of government buildings on 25 October (O.S.; 7 November, N.S.), 1917 CE. The following day, the Winter Palace (the seat of the Provisional government located in Petrograd, then capital of Russia) was captured. As the Revolution was not universally recognized, the country descended into civil war, which would last until 1923 CE and ultimately lead to the creation of the Soviet Union in late 1922 CE. The historiography of the event has varied. The victorious Soviet Union viewed it as a validation of their ideology, and the triumph of the worker over capitalism. During Soviet times revolution day was made a national holiday, marking its importance in the country's founding story. Contemporary Russia now distances itself from its Soviet past by removing the October Revolution as a national holiday. On the other hand, the Western Allies saw it as a violent coup, which used the democratic Soviet councils only until
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	they were no longer useful. The event inspired many cultural works, and ignited communist movements across Europe and globally. Many Marxist–Leninist Parties around the world still celebrate revolution day.
1335 – 1339 AH 1917 – 1921 CE	During the Bolshevik takeover and Russian Civil War, Chechen territory is alternately controlled by Red and White forces. Chechens led by Sheikh Uzun Haji fight first against the Whites and subsequently against the Bolsheviks.
1337 AH 1919 CE	After losing virtually their entire Empire, the Ottomans capitulate on October 19 and sign the Armistice of Mudros with the Allies on October 30. World War I ends on November 11. Syria becomes a French protectorate. The first revolution in Egypt led by Saad Zaghlul against British occupation. After the Third Anglo-Afghan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Rawalpindi King Amanullah Khan declared Afghanistan a Sovereign and fully Independent State.
1338 AH 1920 CE 1338 – 40 AH 1920 – 2 CE	Ottoman Sultan Mehmed VI signs the Treaty of Sèvres reducing the Empire to a fraction of its previous size and allowing for the indefinite presence of Allied forces in Turkey. The treaty is rejected by nationalist leaders, who vow to block its implementation. Emirate of Bukhara and Khanate of Khiva conquered by Bolshevik Russia Armenia first defeated by the Turkish nationalists then the Soviets. Short-lived Hashemite Kingdom of Syria establish, which surrendered to French forces after the Battle of Maysalun Turkish War of Independence
1335 AH 1918 CE	World War I ends with the defeat of the Ottoman Empire, which was the last of the Islamic Empires. Many Regions populated by Muslims in Africa and Asia are colonized by Europeans. Traditional religious ways of life are threatened and, in some cases, destroyed.
1335 – 1363 AH 1918 – 1945 CE	While Political Instability of the interwar years can fairly be attributed to the Serb-Croat conflict over State authority, the case against Serbian centralism emerges more clearly in the repressive measures used by the Belgrade Government in consolidating control over Macedonia and Kosovo , known simply as South Serbia. A combination of Army units and a Gendarmerie operating under the Ministry of Interior maintained a Regime of semi-Martial Law throughout the two interwar decades. Their forces did face attacks from Kosovar Albanian bandits and rebels and from pro-Bulgarian groups of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO) based in Northeastern Macedonia (Pirin Macedonia), but the Serbian responses and reprisals were disproportionately harsh. In addition, a campaign in Kosovo to “repatriate” Kosovar Albanians to Turkey as “Turks” forcibly expelled thousands to Turkey. Yet even with their departure and that of those pushed from their Ottoman-era holdings by the land reform legislation of 1921 CE—with their properties transferred to Serb

	Colonists—a Kosovar Albanian plurality remained in place.
1338 – 1343 AH 1920 – 1925 CE	Sporadic armed resistance continues against Bolshevik forces.
1339 AH 1921 CE	Wisaal Hazrāt Syedna Shah Abdul Hayy Chattgami Jahangir Shah Saani al Muqallab ba Fakhrul Arfeen رحمه الله وتعالى عليه In 1304 AH Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وتعالى عليه went to Gungo in Saharanpur, joined the ‘Dars’ of Hazrāt Maulvi Rashid Ahmad رحمه الله الى عليه and attained his Certificate as Qualified in The Holy Traditions of the Prophet صلى الله وتعالى عليه وآله وسلم. Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وتعالى عليه stated, “People possess different Temperaments, of these ‘Warah’ (Devotion) is one, ‘Zuhd’ (Renunciation, Austerity, Self Discipline, Self Denial/ Abnegation) is another and ‘Irfan’ (‘Knowledge, Allah سبحانه وتعالى Awareness, Wisdom, Gnosis’) is yet another. ‘Zuhd’ is the ‘Tariqah’ (Methodology) of the ‘Shattariya’ Sillsila while ‘Irfan’ is a Grand and Wondrous Thing. While I was studying ‘Ahadith’ in Gungo, many people began to take ‘Ba’ait’ (Initiation) at the Hands of Hazrāt Hazrāt Maulvi Rashid Ahmad رحمه الله وتعالى عليه. People asked why I did not follow Suit, but I replied that there is no doubt that Hazrāt Maulvi Rashid Ahmad رحمه الله وتعالى عليه is the very Picture of Renunciation (‘Zuhd’), however, I have a different Temperament, what can I do?” He would repeat the Verse: زُبد و تقوى در فگندم زیر پائے آن صنم مزبیم عشق است و رندی مشربم جوش و خروش Upon My Oath, Renunciation and Piety lie beneath the Feet of My Beloved. My Religion is Love and My Inclination Abandonment in Enthusiastic Passion! Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وتعالى عليه spent 14 years from 1291 AH to 1304 AH with dedication and utmost resolve, enduring all the hardships of travel and constant study. He emerged from this period to become a most accomplished and Erudite Scholar. Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وتعالى عليه received ‘Ijazat Ba Khilafat’ in the Qadriya Razzaqiya Sillsila from Hazrāt Maulana Maulvi Hafiz Mohammad رحمه الله وتعالى عليه Henceforth, the Sillsila was renowned as; Sillsila e Aaliya, Naqshbandiya Abul Aaliya, Qadriya Suhrawardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Firdausiya. On December 7, 1845 CE, Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه arrived at Banares. From there, he departed for Arabia for Hajj and Pilgrimage of the Tomb of the Shrine of The Holy Prophet Hazrāt Muhammad صلى الله وتعالى عليه وآله وسلم¹⁶

¹⁶ <http://www.hadhrat.com/haji-imdadullah-muhajir-makki-r-a/>, Profile of Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وتعالى عليه. Retrieved 26 March 2017.

Although Haji Imdadullah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه had very little formal education, due to his sincerity and practice on Shariah, he was Granted 'Ilm e Ladunni' (Divine Knowledge). Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى had opened the Secrets of Shariah for him. He could solve intricate issues very easily. Anyone wanting to understand the depth of his Knowledge, merely has to read some of his books like Sharh Mathnawi, Maktuba't and Malfoozat. There were approximately 500 or more Ulema who have taken Ba'ait upon the hands of Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. When we look at the lives of the Akaabir (Foremost/ Prominent) we don't find so many Ulema who have taken Ba'ait with somebody who outwardly and apparently has very little Traditional Knowledge. Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه took time out to read the 'Mathnawi Sharif with him. Hazrāt Haji Imdadullah Muhajir Makki رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه readily Bestowed upon him the Ijazat of the Sillsila e Aaliyah's Nizamiya Quddusiya and Sabriya Quddusiya.¹⁷

Regarding his 'Nisbat' (Spiritual Affiliation) Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه said, I am 'Ba'ait' in Qadriya Shurwardiya and My Spiritual 'Talab' (Desire/ Attraction) is Chishtiya

Abul Aa'laiya.” He quoted a Verse of Hazrāt Niaz Ahmad Bareilvi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه

بدہ دست یقین اے دل بدست شاہ جیلانی۔ کہ دست او بود اندر حقیقت دست یزدانی۔

With Certitude, my Hand is in the Hand of the Shah of Jilan.

Which in the Ultimate Truth is For and With Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى

Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه stated, “Our Sillsila e Aaliya is called Sillsila e Aaliya 'Mujummah Al Bahrain' (Confluence of Two Seas) because the Spiritual Teachings

Bestowed by Hazrāt Rasul صلى الله وَتَعَالَى عليه وآله وسلم Bestowed His Special 'Faiz' and 'Barakah' to two of His Holy Companions, Hazrāt Amir ul Mo'mineen Abu Bakr Siddiq e Akbar رضي الله وَتَعَالَى عنه , and Hazrāt Imam al A'ima, Syedna Ali al Murtaza كرم الله وَتَعَالَى وجهه. Our Sillsila has received 'Faiz' from both 'Tariqahs' this is why it is called 'Mujummah Al Bahrain'. This is the Station of Hazrāt Khizr عليه سلم where Hazrāt Musa (Moses) عليه سلم met him and tried to Plumb the Depths of 'Ilm e Ladunni' (Intuitive Knowledge) as mentioned in the Holy Qur'ān.

In the last year of his Blessed Life, Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه saw a Dream in which The Incomparable Holy Prophet Mohammad صلى الله وَتَعَالَى عليه وآله وسلم was Walking and Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was following in His Holy Footsteps. Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه used to say, 'This Path is grounded in Good Manners; Humility and Traditions. Not for those who Deferred to, or those who Love Assemblies and Social Functions!'

Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was very fastidious in Cleanliness and ensured that everything about him was immaculately clean. Purity was a deep concern with him and he would often bathe many times with cold

¹⁷ Nuzhat al Khawatir wa Bahjat as Sami' wa'I Nawazir by Sheikh Abd al Hayee al Hussaini al Luknavi.

	water. He strictly observed all matters of Religious Practice and offered his Prayers in Congregation. One day spoke to his Disciples and recounted the 30 Years of Intense Religious Efforts undergone by Hazrāt Mukhlis Ur Rahmān رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ and assured his Disciples that the efforts of the Preceptor assure a relatively easy Journey of those who follow him. Four years before Hazrāt Abdul Hayee's رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ Passing away, he deposited Rs. 700.00 with a Trader in Chatgam, for expenses related to his Funeral. He also gave Rs.120.00 in change to Hazrāt Maqbool Ali Shah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ o distribute among the People on the Day of his Passing away. Two years before his Passing away, Hazrāt Fakhrul Arfeen said that 'My Father, Hazrāt Mukhlis ur Rahman رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, spent the last two years of his Blessed Life, remaining mostly secluded and would talk very little. Also the ability of Tasting, of his Mouth departed, I too will now spend the rest of my life in semi seclusion, the ability of Tasting anything has departed from me. Now everything tastes the same.' He informed his Nephew that, "Your Brothers, (Hazrāt Abdul Hayee's رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ children) are very young, look after them ensure that they have a good education." He also declared that, "When one of my Sons reaches the age of 20, clear indications will arise that he is destined to be the next 'Sajjada Nasheen' (Occupant of the Chief Seat of Direction of the Sillsila). On Tuesday, the 17th of Zul Hajj, 1339 AH, when Hazrāt's Personal Attendant entered his room, he saw that Hazrāt was lying absolutely still. He screamed out loud and called everyone. When they reached the room, they saw that Hazrāt رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was still alive. At 11 am his Soul left his physical body for Life Everlasting. Books by Hazrāt Abdul Hayee رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. 'Tahqiq al-Adabir fi Simaa al-Mazamir' Tuhfat Ahl al-Iqan bi Shark al-Itqan'. 'Al-Anhar al-Manbuah dla al-La 'ali al-Masnuah' 'Al-Hashiah dla al-T'aqqubat Aid al-Mauzu 'at' 'Al-Hawd al-Kawthar Shark Nukkbāt al-Fikar' 'Al-Fawdidwa al-Fardid dial 'Aqdid li al-Nasafi' 'Ujūbat al-Zaman did Hashiak Mulld Hasan' 'Tawdli al-Jabrut did Skark Musallam al-Tkabut' 'Al-Jummdn wa al-Jawdkir Shark Al-Ashbak Wa al-Nazair', Rdkat al-Arwak Sharh Muqaddama Ibn al-Salak, Al-Faid al-Maufur dld-Hdskiat Abd al-Gafur, Husn al- 'Afiyak did -Hashiat al-Kafiyah, Tuhfat al-Raki wa al-Sajidfil Haskiak did Sharh Mir Zahid Biddiyat al-Rahmat Sharh Hiddyāt al-Hikmat.¹⁸
	40. Hazrāt Mohammed Nabi Raza Shah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. Naqshbandiya Abul A'laiya; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya, Firdausia; Chishtīya Qalandariya; Chishtīya Nizamiya; Chishtīya Sabriya. Once Hazrāt Syed us Saalikeen, Zubdatul Aarifeen, Faqhrul Kaamileen,

¹⁸ Moulana Mohammad Maksudur Rahman, Al-Asal al-Musaffa min Nahal al Mustafa, Barik Printing Press, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2009, pp. 11-12.

Sayyidi o Maulaae Shah Mohammad Abdul Hayy, Islamabadi, Chaatgaami رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, with an intention to travel across India, came to Calcutta and stayed at the place of Deputy Badi ul Aalam Sahib. Deputy Sahib was Hazrāt's disciple (Murid). During Hazrāt's Mohammad Abdul Hayy رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه stay at Deputy Sahib's house, Hazrāt Dada Miyan رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه first met Hazrāt Mohammad Abdul Hayy رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and at the first glance of Hazrāt, Hazrāt Dada Miyan's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه heart started burning with devotional love of the True Lord (الله وَتَعَالَى سُبْحَانَهُ). Hazrāt Faqhrul Aarifeen رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه specially prayed to Allah وَتَعَالَى to give him Hazrāt Dada Miyan رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه as his disciple and the prayer was fulfilled because in the morning Hazrāt Qibla Mohammed Nabi Raza Shah (Dada Miyan) رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه became the disciple (Murid) of Hazrāt. After becoming the Murid, Hazrāt Dada Miyan's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Heart and feelings turned away from worldly affairs and after some days with the permission (Ijaazat) of Nawab Sahab, Hazrāt Dada Miyan رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه started his prayers for spiritual attainment (Riyaazat o Mujaahidaa) and his routine was totally changed, whole night he used to offer Namaz (Qayamul Lail) and at days he used to Fast (Saaem un Nahar). At times he used to offer fajr prayer with the Ablution (Wuzu) of Isha. Remaining in the contemplation of The Almighty وَتَعَالَى سُبْحَانَهُ had become sign of his life. He did many Chillas (40 days of solitary confinement in the contemplation of The Almighty وَتَعَالَى سُبْحَانَهُ for Spiritual Attainment). Hazrāt Dada Miyan رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه performed one such Chilla at Mirza Khel. During the day he Fasted and used to open his Fast (Iftaar) with little food and his whole night passed in prayers (Ibaadat). During the whole forty days he only ate Bhaaji prepared from banana leaves.

He performed second Chilla at Dhaka (Bangladesh) and third at Bhainsori Sharif. During the days of Chilla no one was allowed to speak to Hazrāt. Fourth Chilla was also performed at Bhainsori Sharif's masjid in which Hazrāt opened the fast with only a date (Khorma) and a quarter glass of water. Hazrāt Dada Miyan's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه younger brother, Hazrāt Inayat Hasan Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه remained at the service of Hazrāt during this Chilla. When Hazrāt come out of Chilla he embraced Hazrāt Inayat Hasan Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and said I have completed your inner spiritual teachings and it will be declared at the proper time. For four years Hazrāt toured Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Khuldabad, Aurangabad, Jhansi, Ajmer Sharif and Bengal's different cities and gave the message of the righteous path. During his tour, once Hazrāt stayed at an old and damaged mosque of Khuldabad Sharif. It was winter season and only an old blanket (Kambal) was available to keep the cold away and in such a situation a scorpion bit Hazrāt. Hazrāt was in pain, he spent the whole night walking in the mosque in the thought of Almighty Allah وَتَعَالَى سُبْحَانَهُ. In the morning

bleeding and lose motions started. After Namaz e Fajr the Imam of the Mosque presented some medicine from which the problem was a bit relieved and with the suffering. Hazrāt continued his journey and touring various places Hazrāt reached Gulbarga Sharif in the Holy shrine of Hazrāt Khwaja Banda Nawaz Gesudaraz رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه. At that time Hazrāt had only an old and torn blanket (Kambal) with him. A man emotionally presented Hazrāt a new and costly blanket. Hazrāt said take away this blanket and bring it tomorrow. At night Hazrāt went to the Holy Shrine (Mazar e Aqdas) of Hazrāt Khwaja Banda Nawaz رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه said humbly Hazrāt, I have not come for a blanket you know what I have come for so please complete my wish. In the same position Hazrāt started meditating (Muraqba) and during meditation Hazrāt felt as if a light has started releasing from his chest, now the condition (feeling) of the heart was mystical, what was bestowed upon him and what he had taken was known only to the Bestower and receiver. Next day the same person with the new and costly blanket came and Hazrāt accepted his blanket but during Mehfil e Samaa donated it to the Qawwals and continued with his journey. Touring different places, Hazrāt reached Ajmer e Muqaddas, the Shrine (Dargah) of Khwaja-e-Khwajgan, Ataa e Rasul صلى الله و تَعَالَى عليه و آله وسلم Hazrāt Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti Sanjari رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه. Once Hazrāt Syedna Faqhrul Aarifeen رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه was at Ajmer e Muqaddas during the Urs Sharif, Hazrāt Khwaja Mohammed Nabi Raza Shah رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه also reached there during his journey and stayed at a room (Hujra). Peer o Murshid Sayyidna Faqhrul Aarifeen رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه himself came to his Hujra (room), but at the time Hazrāt was not there. He asked some people that a person with such appearance is staying in this room, where is his luggage. The reply was that person is having only a blanket and a cloth bag, he keeps the blanket with himself and the cloth bag is available. When the cloth bag was searched only a pair of wooden slippers (Choubi Na-a-lain) was in it. Peer o Murshid رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه announced Hazrāt Mohammad Nabi Raza Shah رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه is my true disciple (Murid) and mystic lover. The way he was followed my complete orders and did the spiritual practice, no other disciple could do. In short only after some years of Ba'ait (becoming a Murid) seeing the inner purity (Pakeezgi Nafs) devotion and practices of Hazrāt, Peer o Murshid رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه realized that his Disciple has attained complete control and purity, bestowed (gave) Khilafat and Ijaazat as destined during the Urs Mubarak of Hazrāt Makhdum e Aalam Shaikh Abdul Haq Rodolvi رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه and announced live this life with Mujahida (work) for the benefit of the people and for the raza of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ and his Beloved Prophet صلى الله و تَعَالَى عليه و آله وسلم. After Khilafat and Ijazat went to pay his Devotion in Ajmer Sharif at the Dargah of Aata e Rasul Hazrāt Khwaja Hind ul Wali رحمه الله و تَعَالَى عليه و آله وسلم. At that

	occasion a Amaama Poshhi was done in a special way by the Sajjada Nasheen.
1339 AH 1921 CE	Abdullah I of Jordan in made King of Transjordan His father was the Sharif of Mecca Faisal I of Iraq is made King of Iraq Abd al-Karim leads a revolt against colonial rule in Moroccan Rif and declares the "Republic of the Rif". Death of Ala Hazrāt Maulana Ahmad Raza Khan Bareilvi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ Treaty of Kars between Soviet Russia and Turkey. Reza Khan Pahlavi stages largely bloodless coup in Persia
1340 AH 1922 CE	The Chechen Autonomous Oblast is formed.
1340 AH 1922 CE	Armistice of Mudanya Turkish Nationalists under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal seize control of Turkey and abolish the Ottoman Sultanate prompting Sultan Mehmed VI to flee Turkey; the 600-year-old Ottoman Empire officially ceases to exist. Egypt unilaterally granted independence by the United Kingdom
1341 AH 1923 CE	Mustafa Kemal secures Allied recognition of Turkey's Independence in the Treaty of Lausanne and subsequently declares the Republic of Turkey Ankara officially replaces Constantinople as Turkish Capital. Albanian Muslim's Congress breaks with Khalifate and reforms Islam in Albania by suppressing polygamy and the compulsory veiling of women.
1342 AH 1924 CE	The Turkish Grand National Assembly abolishes the Ottoman Khalifate and sends the remaining members of the Ottoman House into exile in a move that begins the extensive de-Islamization of the public sphere in Turkey. King Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud conquers Mecca and Medina leading to the unification of the Kingdoms of Najd and Hejaz
1343 AH 1925 CE	Reza Khan seizes the government in Persia and establishes the Pahlavi dynasty The Great Syrian Revolt breaks out across the various Statelets of Syrian and Lebanon against French rule, which ultimately was put down by force in 1927. The The Solar Hijri, Iranian calendar was legally adopted on 31 March, under the early Pahlavi dynasty. The law said that the first day of the year should be the first day of spring in "the true solar year", "as it has been" ever so. It also fixed the number of days in each month, which previously varied by year with the sidereal zodiac. It revived the ancient Persian names, which are still used. It specified the origin of the calendar to be the Hijra of The Last Prophet of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Holy Prophet Hazrāt Syedna Mohammad Imam Al Ambia صلى الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. from Mecca to Medina in 622 CE. It also deprecated the 12-year cycles of the Chinese-Uighur calendar which were not officially sanctioned but were commonly used. The Solar Hijri calendar also called the Iranian Hijri calendar, or Shamsi Hijri calendar, and abbreviated as SH and, sometimes, HS, is the official calendar

	of Iran and Afghanistan. It begins on the March equinox (Nouroz) as determined by astronomical calculation for the Iran Standard Time meridian (52.5°E, UTC+03:30) and has years of 365 or 366 days. Its determination of the start of each year is astronomically accurate year-to-year as opposed to the more fixed Gregorian calendar or "Common Era calendar" which, averaged out, has the same year length, achieving the same accuracy (a more simply patterned calendar of 365 days for three consecutive years plus an extra day in the next year, save for exceptions to the latter in three out of every four centuries). The start of the year and its number of days remain fixed to one of the two equinoxes, the astronomically important days which have the same duration of day as night. It results in less variability of all celestial bodies when comparing a specific calendar date from one year to others. Each of the twelve months corresponds with a Zodiac Sign. The first six months have 31 days, the next five have 30 days, and the last month has 29 days in usual years but 30 days in leap years. The Iranian New Year's Day always falls on the March equinox.
1345 AH 1926 CE	Cao Dai founded. Caodaism (Vietnamese: <i>Đạo Cao Đài</i>, <i>Chữ nôm</i>) is a monotheistic syncretic new religious movement officially established in the city of Tây Ninh in southern Vietnam in 1926 CE. The full name of the religion is <i>Đại Đạo Tam Kỳ Phổ Độ</i> (The Great Faith [for the] Third Universal Redemption). Adherents engage in practices such as prayer, veneration of ancestors, nonviolence, and vegetarianism with the goal of union with God and freedom from saṃsāra. Estimates of the number of Caodaists in Vietnam vary; government figures estimate 4.4 million Caodaists affiliated to the Cao Đài Tây Ninh Holy See, with numbers rising up to 6 million if other branches are added. However estimates vary. The United Nations found about 2.5 million Cao Dai followers in Vietnam as of January 2015 CE. An additional number of adherents in the tens of thousands, primarily ethnic Vietnamese, live in North America, Cambodia, Europe and Australia as part of the Cao Dai diaspora.
1345 AH 1926 CE	Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud assumes title of King of Najd and Hejaz Lebanon proclaimed a Parliamentary Republic under French Protectorate.
1346 AH 1927 CE	Birth Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Raza ul Ambiya Al Maroof Rumi Luckhnavi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ bin Hazrāt Mir Syed Mohammad Ahmad Siddiq Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Rezā ul Ambiya Al Maroof Rumi Luckhnavi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was a living copy of his illustrious father, he shared the same mannerisms, the same manner of speaking, the same style in living. Thousands of people kept achieving Grace through his hands in like manner as his father before him. He was born on 26th September, 1927 in Ajmer Sharif. Hazrāt's forefather, Hazrāt Mir Syed Ya‘qub Ali Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ had

	migrated from Hamadan, Iran. Hazrāt's illustrious father, Hazrāt Mir Syed Qatil Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه had predicted his birth and announced his name before he was born. At the age of 6 years he was enrolled in Hazrāt Maulana Amjad Shah's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Madrassa Moiniya at the Shrine of Hazrāt Ghareeb Nawaz رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, Maulana Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was also the author of the famous 'Bihar Sharif,' a text book that is held in reverence by the Aalims of Hanafi Fiqh. As Hazrāt Shah Qatil رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was fully qualified from Al-Azhar University, Cairo, he undertook the education of his Son as well as provided him with Sufi training. Hazrāt Rumi Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه used to accompany his father when he went on journeys imparting education and training to his disciples at their home towns.
1347 AH 1928 CE	Turkey is declared a secular State. Hasan al-Banna founds the Muslim Brotherhood a neo-Salafī movement dedicated to social, political, and moral reform in Egypt. The movement would later spread to other Arab Nations and to Pakistan
1347 AH 1929 CE	Militant conflicts between Palestinians parties and Jewish settlers in Jerusalem over access to the Wailing Wall
1348 AH 1930 CE	The Nation of Islam is created in the US. by W. D. Fard. It is based on some Islamic ideas, but contains innovations, such as the appointment or declaration of Elijah Muhammad as a Prophet.
1348 AH 1930 CE	The Rastafari movement began following the coronation of Haile Selassie I as Emperor of Ethiopia. Rastafari, also known as the Rastafari movement or Rastafarianism, is a religion that developed in Jamaica during the 1930s (CE). It is classified as both a new religious movement and a social movement by scholars of religion. There is no central authority in control of the movement and much diversity exists among practitioners, who are known as Rastafari, Rastafarians, or Rastas. Rasta beliefs are based on a specific interpretation of the Bible. Central is a monotheistic belief in a single God, referred to as Jah, who is deemed to partially reside within each individual. Rastas accord key importance to Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia between 1930 CE and 1974 CE; many regard him as the Second Coming of Jesus and Jah incarnate, while others see him as a human prophet who fully recognized Jah's presence in every individual. Rastafari is Afrocentric and focuses attention on the African diaspora, which it believes is oppressed within Western society, or "Babylon". Many Rastas call for this diaspora's resettlement in Africa, a continent they consider the Promised Land, or "Zion". Some practitioners extend these views into black supremacism. Rastas refer to their practices as "livity". Communal meetings are known as "groundations", and are typified by music, chanting, discussions, and the smoking of cannabis, the latter regarded as a sacrament with beneficial properties. Rastas emphasise what they regard as living "naturally", adhering to ital dietary requirements, wearing their hair in dreadlocks, and following patriarchal gender

	roles.
1348 – 1357 AH 1930 – 1939 CE	An anti-Russian Millenarian Cult (from Latin <i>mīllēnārius</i> containing a thousand), is the belief by a <u>religious</u> social, or <u>political</u> group or <u>movement</u> in a coming fundamental <u>transformation of society</u> after which "all things will be changed". Millenarianism exists in various cultures and religions worldwide, with various interpretations of what constitutes a transformation. These movements believe in radical changes to society after a major cataclysm or transformative event. Millenarianist movements can be secular (not espousing a particular religion) or religious in nature) based on folk Islam is active in Chechnya. Throughout the 1930s (CE) and after, Chechens resist Stalin's collectivization and Sovietization policies.
1348 – 1429 AH 1930 – 2008 CE	Ayub Khan Ommaya MD, ScD (h.c.), <u>FRCS</u>, <u>FACS</u> was a <u>Pakistani American</u> Neurosurgeon and the inventor of the <u>Ommaya reservoir</u>. The reservoir is used to provide <u>chemotherapy</u> directly to the tumor site for brain tumors. Ommaya was also a leading expert in traumatic brain injuries. Ommaya published over 150 articles, chapters, and books. His research focused on cancer treatment, traumatic brain injury, a CSF artificial organ, and philosophy of mind. Through discussions with Congressman <u>William Lehman</u> Chair of the House Appropriations Committee responsible for the Department of Transportation, he developed CDC's <u>National Center for Injury Prevention and Control</u> which as part of its mission focuses on <u>traumatic brain injury</u>. As part of this effort Ommaya commissioned the IOM report Injury in America. The report called for the creation of the CDC center. Ommaya's research provided the experimental data needed to model traumatic brain injury. His Centripetal theory was foundational to the biomechanics of traumatic brain injury. This work allowed for improved modeling of brain injury by engineers in their design of safety equipment in automobiles. Ommaya also did early work with the computed tomography (CT) scanner. His work with Sir Godfrey Hounsfield to determine the spatial resolution of the CT scanner opened the door for its use in stereotactic surgery. Spinal angiography was also pioneered by Ommaya, Di Chiro, and Doppman. This work allowed for the visualization of arteries and veins and allowed for understanding of spinal cord arteriography. The same team reported the treatment of spinal cord AVMs by percutaneous embolization of an intercostal artery using stainless steel pellets. This was one of the first reports of interventional neuroradiology. Ommaya made several significant contributions to many areas that concern neurological surgeons, treatment of cancer, hydrocephalus, traumatic brain injury, and arterio-venous malformations.
1342 AH 1931 CE	<u>Jehovah's Witnesses</u> emerged from the <u>Bible Student</u> movement under the influence of <u>Joseph Franklin Rutherford</u>.

1343 AH 1932 CE	A General Islam Conference held in Jerusalem over the Zionism question with delegates from North Africa, Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula and Mesopotamia issues first Pan Arabic resolution. Iraq granted independence by League of Nations
1355 AH 1936 CE	Increased Jewish immigration leads to the Arab revolt in Palestine The demonstrations turned violent in 1937 and met with violent repression from the British Army.
1355 AH 1936 CE	The Chechen and Ingush polities are merged into the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic.
1357 AH 1938 CE	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died. İsmet İnönü second President of Turkey.
1358 AH 1939 CE	Start of World War II .
1358 - 1364 CE	During the Third Afghan War, an Indian National of Noble, Land Owning Descent, Sardar Sikander Hyat-Khan initially worked as a War Recruitment Officer in his Native Campellpur (Attock) District of The Combined Punjab Province of British India, and later served as one of the first Indian Officers to receive the King's Commission, with the 2/67th Punjabis (later the 1/2nd Punjab Regiment). His Grandfather, Sardar Karam Khan had sided with General John Nicolson (in his single and individual capacity) and saved the General's life during an assault on the Sikh Forces of Sardar Sher Singh Attariwala, holding the Burj (Watch Tower) on the Strategic Margalla Pass, on the famed Grand Trunk Road, between Rawalpindi and Attock, in order to stop the retreating forces of Sardar Sher Singh after the Sikh defeat in the Battle of Gujerat, from joining up with his Father, Sardar Chattar Singh from Hazara. Sardar Sikander Hyat-Khan also served in World War I, becoming the highest ranked Indian to Command a Company on Active Service, for which he was awarded with a Knighthood and Decoration as a Member of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire (MBE). In 1921 CE, Sir Sikandar was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council and his effective political role now began, as he became one of the main leaders of the Punjab Unionist Party] (later known as the Unionist Party), an all-Punjab political party formed to represent the interests of the landed gentry and landlords of Punjab which included Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus. He, in due course, took over Leadership of the Unionist Party from Sir Fazli Husein. Sir Sikandar Hyat-Khan led his Party to victory in the 1937 CE elections, held under the Government of India Act 1935 and then Governed the Punjab as Premier in coalition with the Sikh Akali Dal till his death under mysterious circumstances at the early age of 50, in 1942 CE. This Government maintained

Harmony between the Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus of the Province in an exemplary manner due to the Statesmanship and accomodative behavior of Sir Sikandar Hyat-Khan and carried out many reforms for the better of the [Punjabi](#) Zamindar or an [Agrarian community](#). When Punjabi farmers faced a crash of agricultural prices and economic distress in the late 1930s CE, Sir Sikandar took further measures to alleviate their misery in the Punjab

Perhaps nothing underscores Sir Sikandar Hyat-Khan's commitment to the Independence of India, more than the reasons he broke with so many of his contemporaries and pushed for Indian support of the allies during World War II. Sikandar Hyat-Khan stood almost alone among notable Indian leaders at the time in believing that India should enter the war against the Axis powers for a combination of philosophical, strategic, and pragmatic reasons. Whereas most others, including Jinnah, and especially Gandhi and Nehru, saw it as the 'white man's war', viewed Great Britain as an oppressor and for that reason opposed involvement in the War, Sikandar Hyat-Khan's strategy was different (Coupland, 1943: 239–41). He, too, saw Britain as an occupying force but opposed staying neutral, or siding with the Russians, Japanese, or Germans, as some Indian leaders had suggested, for several reasons. These included his philosophical commitment to stamping out the evil and oppression that was being pursued against a vulnerable religious minority by the Nazis. This was something that as a devout Muslim and someone who devoted his life to fighting sectarianism made Sikandar Hyat-Khan empathetic to the plight of the Jews.

Sikandar Hyat-Khan was also concerned that if Britain lost the War, British India would be open to invasion from forces in the East, West, and Northwest, as well as chaos at home. In a letter to Jinnah, dated 25 December 1941, Sikandar Hyat-Khan wrote: I have from the very outset of this War pleaded for a Policy of wholehearted and unconditional support, because it is my fixed conviction that bringing this war to a successful conclusion is of vital importance to India and the Muslims throughout the world... by withholding our support at this critical juncture we will be jeopardizing the safety of our country...If, God forbid, the Nazis and Japanese succeed in this war all our political aspirations, and ambitions of a free and equal partnership will be frustrated for good. Sikandar Hyat-Khan went on to critique Nehru's approach, writing that while Nehru demands immediate declaration of complete independence, he has not addressed how this will be achieved if the British lose this war.

According Sikandar to Hyat-Khan, in the same letter, Nehru was 'banking on a victory of anti-Axis powers but without any help from the Political Party to which he belongs since it is wedded to a policy of non-violence'. Ultimately, Sikandar Hyat-Khan was successful in convincing a reluctant Jinnah and the Muslim League to support the War effort. In 1939 CE, at the start of the War, the Indian Army had just over 200,000 troops.

Under Sikandar Hyat-Khan's leadership by 1940 CE, the Army's size was

increased to a million. In total, India supplied more than two million Army, Navy, and Air Force Combatants (Khan, 2015 CE). The vast majority came from Sikandar Hyat-Khan's province, Punjab, and the Force quickly became the largest volunteer Force in the World at the time. A combination of Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and Christian Soldiers fought primarily in West Asia and North Africa on behalf of the allies and against Nazism. It is a story not often told in the West that 89,000 of the more than 2 million Indian soldiers were killed in Battle (Khan, 2015). He also had strategic reasons for supporting the War. He was convinced that if India helped Britain, they would reward the Subcontinent with independence. His conviction had historical precedence since he himself had fought in World War I and following the War, Britain had taken steps to grant the subcontinent more autonomy. As Basu (2016 CE) has shown, during World War I, 1.2 million Indian soldiers fought alongside the Allied powers, and 72,000 lost their lives. In comparison, during World War II, two million Indian soldiers fought on behalf of Britain, with 89,000 casualties (Khan, 2015 CE). Sikandar Hyat-Khan stated at the time: 'I believe that Valor and Sacrifices of our Fighting Men alone can win India freedom just as they won [the] 1921 CE reforms by their sacrifices during last war'.¹⁹

Sikandar Hyat-Khan's commitment to the War also reflected his understanding that once achieved, independence must be sustained. This meant that the subcontinent must not break away from Britain completely until it had developed a robust economy and the capacity to defend itself from internal and external threats. In a speech in the Punjab Legislative Assembly on 11 March, 1941 CE, Sikandar Hyat-Khan said: 'We want independence and freedom...but we cannot become independent merely by declaring that we are free ... Unless we have strong, efficient and up-to-date defense forces our Independence will not be worth a day's life'. Hyat-Khan saw the War effort as an opportunity to help Greater India develop industry, skills, and expertise, particularly in building an economy and a Fighting Force capable of defending the Subcontinent.

The fact that Sikandar Hyat-Khan's commitment to the War was intimately tied to his commitment to Independence partly explains why he reacted so strongly to Churchill's statement regarding the Atlantic Charter.

The Atlantic Charter was a statement issued on 14 August 1941 that set out American and British goals for the world after the end of World War II. The joint statement later dubbed the Atlantic Charter, outlined the aims of the United States and the United Kingdom for the postwar world as follows: no territorial aggrandizement, no territorial changes made against the wishes of the people (self-determination), restoration of Self-Government to those deprived of it, reduction of trade restrictions, global cooperation to secure better economic and social conditions for all, freedom from fear and want, freedom of the seas, and abandonment of the use of force, and disarmament of aggressor Nations. The

¹⁹ Sikandar Hyat-Khan Statement to Press at Simla, October 1, 1942, India Office Records and Library L/I/1/1427.

adherents to the Atlantic Charter signed the Declaration by United Nations on 1 January 1942, which was the basis for the modern United Nations.

On 9 September 1941 CE, Churchill stated that the Charter, in particular its third principle of self-determination, did not apply to India. In a statement to the press in Simla on 1 October 1942 CE, Sikandar Hyat- Khan took Churchill to task for what he described as an 'embarrassment': [The] vast majority of my Countrymen certainly share my belief that [the] future destiny and safety of India lie in securing [the] status of free and equal partnership in [the] British Commonwealth. I am equally confident that if the Prime Minister could see his way to make [a] fresh declaration that India shall attain that status within a reasonable time after [the] War, say two or three years, all patriotic elements in [the] country will welcome it with enthusiasm. A few days later, the Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, spoke before the House of Commons in an effort to remedy the situation: I can only repeat, in order to remove any possible ground for misunderstanding, that the Prime Minister's statement of September 9 with reference to the Atlantic Charter expressly made it clear that the Government's previous declaration with regard to the goal of India's attainment of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth and with regard to our desire to see that goal attained with the least possible delay after the war, under a Constitution framed by agreement among Indians themselves, hold good and are in no way qualified. Whether such a retraction could be fully trusted is of course a different matter, as Sikandar Hyat-Khan's above-cited comment about 'embarrassment' indicates.

The financial, industrial and military assistance of India formed a crucial component of the British Campaign against Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. ... The Indian Army during World War II was one of the largest Allied Forces Contingents which took part in the North and East African Campaign, Western Desert Campaign. The numbers are staggering: up to three million Bengalis were killed by famine, more than half a million South Asian refugees fled Myanmar (formerly Burma), 2.3 million soldiers manned the Indian army and 89,000 of them died in military service. Thirty Indians won Victoria Crosses in the 1940s CE.

There were non-combatants like cooks, tailors, mechanics, and washermen, such as a boot-maker to the Indian army named simply as Ghafur who died at the battle of Keren in present-day Eritrea and whose grave can still be seen there today.

What do we know about the thousands of women who mined coal for wartime in Bihar and central India, working right up until childbirth? Or the gangs of plantation laborers from southern India who traveled up into the mountains of the northeast to hack out roads towards Myanmar and China? Or the lascars (merchant seamen) such as Mubarak Ali, remembered simply as "a baker" who died in the Atlantic when the SS City of Benares was torpedoed? It wasn't

	glamorous work: "coolies" loading and unloading cargo at imperial ports or clearing land for aerodromes did not share the prestige of fighter-pilots. The people who made up the war effort soon had their lives shaped again by the Partition of 1947 and the carving up of new Countries. This wartime history belongs to Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Pakistan as much as India. In the rush to write new histories of Nation-States after 1947 CE, much of the history of the 1940s CE was locked out from official memory. Tales of the freedom struggle took precedence. And in Britain and the US, the emphasis was placed on remembering military contributions to major battles, not on the everyday lives of anonymous workers. As one report put it at the time, this was not the "forgotten army", but the "unknown army".²⁰ Thus the entire Free World has a debt of Gratitude to Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan for contributing significantly towards the War Effort in Men and Material. A debt that is unacknowledged to this day including the yearly commemoration of WWII to the lasting shame of the Leaders of the so-called Free World. It was Sir Sikandar's uncompromising stand that eventually forced the UK Parliament to disavow Churchill's statement and agree to Sir Sikandar's stance in view of the invaluable assistance that he was providing to the War Effort and was the sole contributor to this Provision. In view of President Roosevelt backing Churchill, we owe NO Gratitude to the United States for our Freedom as the US has gone on to become the De Facto Neocolonial Power of the World and has constantly undercut Pakistan's Freedom by Economic, Political and Social subversion in order to maintain its position as a Player in the On-Going Great Game. Pakistan occupies a Unique position as the Gateway to the Warm Waters of the Strategic Oil Shipping Gulf and the Central Asian States as well as Russia and China.
1358 - 1364 AH 1939 – 1945 CE	Millions of Jews were relocated and murdered by the Nazis during the Holocaust .
1359 AH 1940 CE	All India Muslim League at Lahore formally resolves in favor of an independent Muslim State.
1359 AH 1940 CE	Long after Stalinist repression has quieted other regions of the Soviet Empire, a revolt breaks out in Chechnya.
1340 AH 1941 CE	British and Russian Forces invade Iran and Reza Shah is forced to abdicate in favor of his son Mohammad Reza Shah
1343 – 1344 AH 1943 – 1944 CE	During World War II (in Soviet parlance, "The Great Patriotic War"), some Chechens fight in the Red Army while others either directly or indirectly collaborate with German units by attacking Soviet forces.

²⁰ Has India's contribution to WW2 been ignored? By Yasmin Khan.

	As punishment for collaboration with Germany, Stalin abolishes the Chechen-Ingush Republic and deports its inhabitants to Northern Kazakhstan.
1344 AH 1945 CE	End of World War II .
1344 AH 1945 CE	In 1945 CE the six republics were created, two areas within Serbia had been accorded distinctive constitutional status—the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo- Metohija . (The latter also was made an autonomous Province under the constitutional revision of 1963 CE). The creation of the autonomous provinces was intended to reflect their special circumstances as areas of ethnic complexity rather than any status as quasi-republics that might serve as “homelands” for the Hungarians (Magyars) or Albanians. In the decade after World War II , the Communist Regime considered its acknowledgment of ethnicity to be just a way-stage en route to the eventual creation of a broader Yugoslav identity. The Kosovar Albanians always presented a particular threat to this ambition. Even before the war’s end, a revolt had broken out in Uroševac in support of the unification of Kosovo with Albania , and it was suppressed only in the summer of 1945 CE. Under the direction of Ranković, many thousands of Kosovar Albanian Muslims were subsequently deported to Turkey , their religious affiliation being used to justify their “repatriation.” Kosovar Albanian protests in 1968 CE ushered in a Federal plan of accommodation. A separate Albanian-language university opened in Priština in 1969, but economic disadvantages, compared with facilities for Serbs in Kosovo as well as the rest of Yugoslavia , led to student protest and brutal suppression in 1981 CE.
1345 AH 1946 CE	Jordan Lebanon and Syria are granted Independence from Britain and France
1346 AH 1947 CE	India gains Independence from Britain, and Pakistan is created from the region's Muslim majority areas under the Leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah Disputes over the status of Kashmir leads to the first Indo-Pakistani War Kashmir is divided between India and Pakistan.
1347 AH 1948 CE	Arab countries attack the new state of Israel and suffer defeat in war with Israel Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians are displaced, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah dies in Karachi.
1348 AH 1949 CE	Hasan al-Banna leader of the Muslim Brotherhood is assassinated by Egyptian Security Forces . Second East Turkestan Republic overthrown and re-incorporated into Xinjiang
1367 AH 1948 CE	The State of Israel is created. Some Palestinian and Lebanese refugees flee to the United States, among them, Muslims and Christians.
1370 AH	The history of Tibet from 1950 CE to the present includes the Chinese invasion

1950 CE	of Tibet in 1950 CE, and the Battle of Chamdo. Before then, Tibet had been a "de facto" independent state/province under the governance of the Republic of China. In 1951, Tibetan representatives in Beijing signed the Seventeen-point Agreement under duress, which affirmed China's sovereignty over Tibet while it simultaneously provided for an autonomous administration led by Tibet's spiritual leader, and then-political leader, the 14th Dalai Lama. During the 1959 CE Tibetan uprising, when Tibetans arose to prevent his possible assassination, the Dalai Lama escaped from Tibet to northern India where he established the Central Tibetan Administration, which rescinded the Seventeen-point Agreement. The majority of Tibet's land mass, including all of U-Tsang and areas of Kham and Amdo, was officially established in 1965 CE as Tibet Autonomous Region, within China.
1370 AH 1950 CE	Wisaal Hazrāt Mir Syed Mohammad Ahmad Siddiq Shah, Qutb al Aqtaab, Sultan ul Sindh, Saif ul Qalaam, al Maroof Qatil رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. Wisaal: 28 Safar ul Muzaffar 1370 AH, 9 December, 1950, Saturday (As Sabt). Shrine at Eidgah Maidaan, Bander Road, Karachi, Pakistan, near Memon Masjid. On 24 Rabbi ul Awwal, 1950, during the 'Urs' Ceremony of Hazrāt Nabi Reżā Khan رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, in a gathering of his Khalifas and Murids announced that his Son and Khalifa Akbar, Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Reżā ul Ambiya Al Maroof Rumi Luckhnawi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ will be his successor and the entire Sillsila should take guidance from him. Gatherings of Ala Hazrāt's Murids were arranged in Hyderabad; Mirpur Khaas; Tando Adam and Karachi to announce the 'Sajjadgi'. During November, 1950 Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ started declining in health and was considerably weakened. Despite this he never let up on his spreading the message of Islam ('Tabligh'). During a visit to Quetta, he fell sick and had to stay in Quetta for some time. Upon feeling better he left for Karachi. However, after a few days rest he left for Tando Mohammad where he again succumbed to his illness. His sons and relatives were called from Karachi and they arrived along with some Doctors who advised that he should be shifted to Karachi and operated upon. Qibla Ala Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ fell unconscious and was operated upon but failed to regain consciousness for 20 hours after the operation. Those who visited him clearly heard the resonance of 'Kalima Taiyyaba' emanating from Hazrāt Sahib's heart. After this he uttered a loud cry of 'سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى اللَّهُ' and passed away from this world, Inna Lillih hay wa Inna alayhe Ra'ajoon (From Him have we come and Unto Him we are returning). As soon as the Collector Karachi was ordered by Federal Minister Interior, Khwaja Shahabuddin to arrange for a place to bury the Hazrāt, arranged for a Plot in Eidgah Maidan, Bandar Road, Karachi adjoining the Mazaar of Hazrāt Alam Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. His funeral was largely attended by most of Pakistan's leading Allama, especially of the Jamiat Ulema e Pakistan as well as prominent Religious personalities and Ahl e Sillsila. His Urs are celebrated on 26, 27, 28

	Safar al Muzaffar every year with great fervor and thousands of his followers and those of his Khalifas either attend or hold similar functions in their areas.
	43. Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Al Maroof Rumi Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Naqshbandiya Abul A'laia; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya, Firdausia; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Chishtiya Nizamiya; Chishtiya Sabriya. He had the distinction of writing the Katah on the Wisaal of Hazrāt Shah e Shakoor, Taj ul Auliya رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. At the time of the partition of the Sub Continent Hazrāt's father and his entire family as well as countless disciples migrated to Pakistan, thus showing their great love for the new Country. They traveled by ship and when they disembarked took up accommodations in Garhi Khata, Karachi. During the Urs Celebrations of Ala Hazrāt Nabi Rezā Khan رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, Hazrāt Shah Qatil رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه announced the Successorship ('Sajjada Nasheen') of Hazrāt Rumi Shah Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Great Religious Scholars like Maulana Sir Jallali, Maulana Hamid Badayuni, Maulana Zahoor ul Hassan Dars, Behzad Luckhnavi and countless others were in attendance. When Hazrāt Shah Qatil رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه passed away on 28 Safar ul Muzaffar, 9, December, 1950, his Pir O Murshid Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه warded Khilafat and Ijazat to Hazrāt Rumi Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. After this Hazrāt Rumi Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه went around Pakistan and India in connection with spreading the Message of Islam, Shariat and Tariqat. Approximately 1,50,000 to 2,00,000 individuals became his disciples.
1370AH 1951 CE	Libya becomes independent.
1371 AH 1952 CE	King Faruq of Egypt forced to abdicate by the free officers led by Gamal Abdel Nasser The McCarren – Walter Act relaxes the US ban on Asian immigration. Muslim students come to the US. from many Nations.
1372 AH 1953 CE	Backed by American and British Intelligence Agencies, General Zahedi leads a coup against Mohammed Mossadegh returning the Shah to power. Death of King Abd al-Aziz Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia The foundation stone is laid to enlarge the Holy Prophet's mosque صلى الله وَتَعَالَى عليه و آله وسلم in Medina Hizb ut-Tahrir founded.
1373 AH 1954 CE	Birth Sardar Taimur Hyat-Khan. Sardar Taimur was born on the 7th of September, 1954, in Murree, a Hill Station in Pakistan. At the age of 5 he had the distinctive memory of seeing a 'Nanga Majzoob', one of the Sky Clad, Possessed of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. The Person appeared out of the Jungle, on the Road just above the House where Taimur was living. In later years he was to recollect the instant when their Eyes Met, leaving the child astonished. The Memory was to come back with

	absolute clarity, later on in life.
1373 AH 1954 CE	Algerian War of Independence begins. Gamal Abdel Nasser bans the Muslim Brotherhood.
1374 AH 1955 CE	Wisaal Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur, Taj ul Auliya رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. “Saal e Wisaal, Rumi yeh Haatif nay Khay Dia, Shah e Shakoor; Shah e Jehan; Taj ul Auliya. 1384 AH.2 The Year of Attainment, Rumi, The Angel Called out from the Unseen. King of Those Who are Appreciative ('Shakur' is also a Divine Attribute The Appreciative); King of The World; Crown of the Friends of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى²¹ For some time before his 'Wisaal', Hazrāt Sahib entered into a State of Divine Meditation where he was in the State of 'Fana' (Lost to all Other than Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), a State of “I am Not” or Annihilation. In his last days Hazrāt Sahib had grown very weak and had almost stopped eating. On the insistence of his children and followers he would eat a few mouthfuls. His heart would resound with the sound of 'Zikr' which was evident to all who approached him. As he was already a stranger to sleep so in his final days he stopped even lying down and would remain propped in 'Sajda' (Ritual Prostration) with the support of Pillows. He has attained unto the Blessed State of 'Baqa' (Particular State of Life 'With' Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, 'Through Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, 'In Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, and 'For Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. It is the summit of the mystical Stations, Stage where the Seeker finally gets ready for the Constant Vision of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. Hence, it can be termed as Divine Eternity or Resurrection), a State of “Thou Art.” Guides of the Path to Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى taught us, "Remember Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى so much that you are forgotten." Beloved, now you know the reasons of my absent-mindedness. There is hardly any time left when I am not drowned in the thought of my Existence Giver. How can you not drown in such a vast Ocean that encompasses the entire Universe trillions times over?²² While in Naseerabad, India, during a 'Mehfil e Samaa' (Chishtiya Musical Gathering), Hazrāt Sahib had announced “Khilafat ba Ijazat' (Robe of Permission) to all three of his sons; Hazrāt Hakeem Ali Ahmad Shah al Muqallab ba Allaudin Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, Hazrāt Abdus Sattar Shah 'Tegh' رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and Hazrāt Abdur Rauf 'Nayyar' رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Hazrāt Abdus Sattar Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was appointed as the 'Sajjada

²¹ Katah by Hazrāt Mir Rumi Lucknawi, Qatili; Shakuri رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه.

²² Sadiq Alam, dedicated to Husna Jahan. <http://www.techofheart.co/2018/12/remember-god-so-much-sufipoe.html>

	Nasheen who passed away in 1946 in Bombay after a few days illness. On the 12th of September, 1956 in the presence of Aali Janab Hazrat Allama, Maulana Abul Hasnaat Syed Mohammad Ahmad Qadri رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Hazrāt Abdus Sattar Shah 'Tegh' رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was appointed as 'Sajjaada Nasheen'
	42. Hazrāt Mir Syed Mohammad Ahmad Siddiq رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Naqshbandiya Abul A'laia; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya, Firdausia; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Chishtiya Nizamiya; Chishtiya Sabriya. Hazrāt Sahib's رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Honored Father used to reside in Mohalla Makeri of Ajmer Sharif but then moved to Mount Abu Whish is a famous hill in Rajputana. Here in Abu Road a certain Doctor Wilayat Hussain Sahib used to reside. Hazrāt's Father used to visit the Doctor and take Hazrāt رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه along with him. There is a famous saying that scent and love can never be kept hidden. The Doctor was attracted towards Qibla Hazrāt Sahib and used to feel disturbed whenever he left his presence. The traces of Sainthood were evident even in his childhood. Doctor Sahib could not restrain himself and finally requested Hazrāt's father to leave the child with him as he was issue-less and promised to spend all his wealth on imparting knowledge to the child as he was very well off. Qibla Hazrāt Sahib's father agreed and placed Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه in the Doctor's charge. As a result the good Doctor imparted English and Medical training to Qibla Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه and then took him to Egypt to further his studies. The Hazrāt gained his diploma from Al Azhar University and after his qualification returned to Hindustan. Hazrāt's father then married the Hazrāt to his brother in law's (Hazrāt Sahib's maternal uncle, Haji Syed Alauddin) daughter. In 1904, Hazrāt Sahib opened a Medical Store in Faqir Gunj, Ajmer Sharif. Hazrāt Sahib was always engaged in prayers and devotion and the affairs of the Medical Store were neglected, as a result the Store was soon closed. Providence had in mind to make him a Doctor of spiritualism and not a healer of the body. Despite being engaged in worship, Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه used to feel that something was lacking and this greatly agitated his mind. This was the lack of a Spiritual Guide, he would remember his presence in the Holy Court of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and feel the emptiness of his worship. As a result he kept searching for his Murshid. When ever he heard of any Darvaish or Faqir, he would straight away repair to his presence but could not discern the face that he had seen in his Vision. During this time a Holy Saint Hazrāt Shah Abdul Shakur Luchnavi رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه took up his abode in Naseerabad Cantonment, Ajmer Sharif. Hazrāt felt an urge to visit him and straight away saw that he was the same Buzurg that he had been show by Hazrāt Ghareeb Nawaz رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Hazrāt Qatil Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه took Ba'ait from his venerable hands and immediately felt his grace and a contentment descended upon him. Hazrāt رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه would visit his Sheikh every day and out of deep respect would remove his shoes when ever he entered the area of Naseerabad Cantonment. Hazrāt Qibla رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه now spent all his time in worship and ignored the affairs of the world completely. One day he visited

his Sheikh and was told that he had not yet brought his Nafs (Ego) under control. Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ spent all that night in sincere devotion and visited his Sheikh next morning. Upon seeing him his Sheikh رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ exclaimed, “You have brought your unruly Nafs completely under control and killed every vestibule of the Nafs e Ammara Bil Su (Lower Self Commanding to Evil) henceforth you will be called Qatil Shah (Killer) and Blessed him with the Robe of Permission (Khilafat O Ijazat).

Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ now spent all his time in spreading the message of Islam and visited many places all over India. Not only did he gather approximately 1,25,000 souls in his Ba'ait but they were not restricted to only India, a large number of followers were present even in Russia and other foreign Countries. At this time the Hindu fanatics, Aryan extremists started a campaign in Rajputana and Ajmer Sharif called The Shudi Movement. Their followers would visit the villages surrounding Ajmer Sharif and force the common Muslims to adopt their religion. As a result the campaign gained strength and their false teaching spread far and wide. Hazrāt Sahib رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ saw that no Muslim Scholars were opposing this movement and thus he took up this task himself. He used to visit far flung villages and spread the light of true faith and dispel the darkness of the Hindu superstitions. He was so eloquent in his speech that his words would go straight to the hearts of his audience. As a result not only the deceived Muslims but also many Hindus took to the fold of Islam, among them were, Babu Shankar Prashad; Railway Officer Seth Sawa Laal; Merchant Seth Gona Laal Jaipuri and Arjun Laal Shethi Jaipuri, who was a prominent leader of the Indian Congress and companion of Mohan Das Gandhi took repentance at the hands of Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. As soon as Arjun Laal became a Muslim there was great uproar among the rank and file of the Hindus and urgent meetings were called. They decided to oppose the efforts of Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ otherwise a day will come when there will be no Hindu left in India. Despite this, people would flock to visit the Sheikh and listen to his sermons. They would be enchanted and realized that they should reform themselves in order to spend a good life in this world as well as the next. They joined the ranks of his followers in the thousands. In this regard he established an Institution in Ahmadabad, which was a center of Hindu fanaticism and called it “Dar Al Uloom” (Center of Knowledge). This Institution is still flourishing in Ahmadabad. Thus, Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was successful by the Grace of Allah where many learned scholars of Islam had failed to take up the challenge.

Efforts for the Establishment of Pakistan:

When the Indian Congress and the All India Muslim League were pitched in electoral campaigns, Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ issued articles in the Newspapers of Bombay such as 'Inqilab'; 'Khilafat' and 'Al Hillal' in favor of the Muslim League and urged his followers to vote for the League along with their entire families and friends. He was very well aware of the deceit of the Hindus and knew that they would leave no stone upturned to harm Islam and the Muslims in the Sub Continent. He

undertook whirlwind tours and spread the message of Pakistan in every nook and cranny with the result that the Muslim League was successful and Pakistan came into being by the Grace of the All Mighty.

In 1948, Syed Maulana Ahmad Saeed Kazmi participated in a A'alama Conference in Multan. Hazrāt Makhdum Maulana Nasir Jalali; Maulana Zahoor ul Hassan and Ala Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمة الله وتعالى عليه along with his eldest Son and Khalifa Hazrāt Rumi Shah رحمة الله وتعالى عليه participated from Karachi. It was decided that a Political Party called Jameeiat Ulema e Pakistan should be established and is so done immediately. Hazrāt Abul Hassnat Sahib, Khateeb of Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore was appointed as President of the Party while Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمہ اللہ was appointed as Mentor for Sindh and Karachi. After deliberations and with the counsel of Makhdum Maulana Nasir Jalali and Maulana Zahoor ul Hassan, it was decided that Hazrāt Maulana Allama Abdul Hamid Badayuni should be appointed as President for Sindh Province.

Construction of Memon Mosque:

A Mosque was established in Boltan Market, Bandar Road, Karachi by the name of New Memon Masjid. Ala Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمة الله وتعالى عليه took part prominently in the construction of the Mosque and told his followers to participate physically and financially in it's construction. The construction of the Mosque came about in a strange manner. One day Ala Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمة الله وتعالى عليه was present in Tayyab and Musa Company in Chaglla Street, Karachi. Seth Haji Ibraheem came in search of the Hazrāt and stated that he wished that a Mosque should be established in the ground next to the old graveyard situated in Boltan Market. The Seth asked if the Shariat allowed the construction of a Mosque in an old Graveyard. Ala Hazrāt رحمہ اللہ had obtained knowledge from Al Azhar University, Egypt and confirmed that such was the case and that he would obtain the requisite Fatwas from other A'alama as well. He called Seth Mohammad Chinoi and told him to associate himself with Seth Haji Ibrahim and construct the Mosque. The faction of Maulana Mohammad Sadiq Khaddaywalay had occupied half of the land and they opposed the construction of the Mosque.

Despite being persuaded, they would not agree to the construction. Ala Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمة الله وتعالى عليه obtained a Fatwa that stated that any Graveyard more than 100 years old and not being used as a Graveyard presently could be used to construct a Mosque and told his followers to show it to the occupants, despite this they did not agree. On 15, July, 1949 (9 Ramzan ul Mubariq) Ala Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمة الله وتعالى عليه along with Seth Mohammad Chinoi, Secretary New Memon Masjid Committee and Haji Ibrahim, President of the Committee as well as hundreds of his Murids and followers and the Police went to the Maidan and gained possession. Ala Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمة الله وتعالى عليه remained present all day long and laid the foundations of the Mosque himself. Today this is one of the largest and most beautiful Mosques of Karachi.

Mannerisms and Behavior:

	Ala Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Siddiq رحمه الله عليه 7, Qutb e Sindh, shone like a full moon on the horizon of Sindh. Wherever he went a profuse wellspring of well being and contentment would arise. He spread light and love every where, his assembly was the refuge of all those who were tormented and turned thousands towards spirituality. He was extremely soft spoken and well mannered. If he was going anywhere and came across anyone who turned towards him, he would remain in attendance until that person himself would not request leave to depart no matter how long he was delayed, he never took precedence in departing. If someone grasped his hand, he would not remove his hand until that person himself would do so. He never showed anger or annoyance on his face in order to reassure his interlocutors, if he saw anyone dejected or sad, he too would be sad. Allah الى س 7 had Imparted such sweetness in the Hazrāt's speech that who ever once heard him would be entranced and would long for further meetings and interaction. He was always deferential towards he elders and expressed loving care for those younger than himself. Whomsoever came to his door would be served with food and drink by Ala Hazrāt himself. Whenever his family members or followers would ask him to allow them to serve his guests he would reply that these guest are his and in accordance with the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه و آله وسلم, he would serve them himself. No matter how an unbeliever would come to him, he would take faith and arise with conviction. It was this and the fact that he spent his whole life in accordance with the Holy Sunnah of the Blessed Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم that when he passed away from this world he had over 1,25,000 followers all over the world. He was wont to treat everyone with the same respect and love, no matter what so ever was his station in life or personal beliefs.
1375 AH 1956 CE	Navayana Buddhism (Neo-Buddhism) was founded by B. R. Ambedkar initially attracting some 380,000 Dalit converts from Hinduism. Navayana (Devanagari <i>Navayāna</i>) means "new vehicle" and refers to the re-interpretation of Buddhism by Bhimrao R. Ambedkar;[a] it is also called Neo-Buddhism, and Bhimayāna (after Ambedkar's first name, Bhimrao). Ambedkar was born in a Dalit (untouchable) family during the colonial era of India, studied abroad, became a Mahar Dalit leader, and announced in 1935 CE his intent to convert from Hinduism to Buddhism. Thereafter Ambedkar studied texts of Buddhism, found several of its core beliefs and doctrines such as <i>Four Noble Truths</i> and <i>"non-self"</i> as flawed and pessimistic, then re-interpreted these into what he called "new vehicle" Buddhism, or <i>Navayana</i>. Ambedkar held a press conference on 13 October 1956 CE, announcing his rejection of Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism, as well as of Hinduism. Thereafter, he left Hinduism and adopted Navayana, about six weeks before his death. Its adherents see Navayana Buddhism not as a sect with radically different ideas, but rather as new movement founded on the principles of Buddhism.
1375 AH 1956 CE	Morocco becomes independent. Tunisia becomes independent.

	Tripartite Aggression in Egypt caused by Nationalization of the Suez Canal
1376 AH 1957 CE	The Bey of Tunisia is deposed, and Bourguiba becomes President. Enlargement of the Haram in Mecca begins. The Federation of Malaya later renamed Malaysia gains independence from Britain
1376 AH 1957 CE	As part of Nikitia Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign, the Chechens are formally rehabilitated and permitted to slowly resettle their traditional homeland. Over subsequent years, returning Chechens clash with Avars and Dargins who occupied the region after the 1944 deportation.
1377 AH 1958 CE	October 7, President Iskander Mirza declares Martial Law. General Ayub Khan assumes the powers as Chief Martial Law Administrator. "Free Officers" of the army overthrow Hashemite monarchy of Iraq in 14 July Revolution
1379 AH 1960 CE	Mali and Senegal become independent. Great Turk scholar Bedi-az-Zaman said Nursi had died in Urfa (Turkey). Military coup in Turkey urges executive, military, judiciary branches and university.
1380 AH 1961 CE	Kuwait becomes independent as British mandate. Kuwait becomes the first Gulf country with a written constitution and parliament.
1381 AH 1962 CE	Algeria becomes independent. Death of Zaydi Imam of Yemen (Ahmad). Crown Prince Bahr succeeds him and takes the title Imam Mansur Bi-Llah Muhammad. Muslim World League is founded in Mecca. North Yemen Civil War begins.
1382 AH 1963 CE	Ba'athists and Arab nationalist sympathizers in the Iraqi Army engineer Ramadan Revolution seeing the government as insufficiently pan-Arabic and pro-Communist. The White Revolution a series of major economic reforms by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi intended to effect industrial development and redistribute rural land in Iran, though popular also increase social tensions leading to massive pro-Islamic rioting in June Birth of great Historian Mudaser Ijaz at Old Anarkali, Lahore, Pakistan.
1384 AH 1965 CE	American Muslim leader Malcolm X is assassinated. The second Indo-Pakistani War results in a stalemate. Malaysia grants independence to Singapore In Indonesia anti-communist witch-hunts give political Islamists an advantage over Communists. Revisions of Immigration Law further open the doors for Muslim immigration to the US.

1385 AH 1966 CE	The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), known colloquially as the Hare Krishna movement or Hare Krishnas, is a Gaudiya Vaishnava religious organisation. ISKCON was founded in 1966 in New York City by A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. Its core beliefs are based on Hindu scriptures, particularly the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana and the Gaudiya Vaishnava tradition, which has had adherents in India since the late 15th century and American and European devotees since the early 1900s. ISKCON devotees follow a disciplic line of Brahma Madhva Gaudiya Sampradaya and are the largest branch of Gaudiya Vaishnavism. Vaishnavism means 'worship of Vishnu', and Gauda refers to the area where this particular branch of Vaishnavism originated, in the Gauda region of West Bengal. The organization was formed to spread the practice of Bhakti yoga the practice of love of God in which those involved (<i>bhaktas</i>) dedicate their thoughts and actions towards pleasing Krishna, whom they consider the Supreme Lord. Its most rapid expansions in membership as of 2007 CE have been within India and especially after the collapse of the Soviet Union, in Russia and the rest of the formerly Soviet-aligned states of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Today, it has around a million congregational members worldwide, and despite its relatively small number of followers in the West, it has been described as influential
1386 AH 1967 CE	In the Six-Day War between Israel and Egypt Syria and Jordan Israel seizes control of Jerusalem the West Bank Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights. More Palestinians are displaced. Beginning of Infitah policy in Egypt as Sadat moves away from Soviet Union in wake of Six-Day War. People's Republic of South Yemen becomes independent. Biafra attempts to secede from Nigeria triggering Nigerian Civil War
1387 AH 1968 CE	The enlargement of the Haram in Mecca is completed. Israel begins building Jewish settlements in territories occupied during the Six-day war Ba'ath Party stages a bloodless military coup in Iraq.
1388 AH 1969 CE	King Idris of Libya is ousted by a coup led by Colonel Qadhafi
1390 AH 1971 CE	Bengalis in East Pakistan under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman begin campaigning for independence from West Pakistan prompting a heavy-handed military reprisal from Pakistani forces. India enters the conflict, causing the third Indo-Pakistani War which culminates in the creation of Bangladesh
1391 AH 1972 CE	During the Summer Olympic Games in Munich West Germany eleven members of the Israeli Olympic team were taken hostage by Palestinian terrorist Group Black September in what is known as the Munich massacre
1392 AH	King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan is overthrown.

1973 CE	Yom Kippur War also known as 1973 Arab-Israeli War, amounting to a failed attempt to recapture the Sinai peninsula and Golan Heights by Egypt and Syria from Israel
1393 AH 1974 CE	Turkey launched a military invasion on Cyprus 1974 following the coup d'état engineered by the Greek junta
1394 AH 1975 CE	Indonesia invades and occupies East Timor King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is assassinated by his half-brother's son Faisal bin Musa'id Death of Elijah Muhammad leader of Nation of Islam among African Americans in North America. Warith Deen Muhammad assumes leadership of Nation of Islam and shifts movement toward Islamic Orthodoxy , renaming it American Muslim Mission. Sectarian civil war begins in Lebanon Before it would end in 1991 outside powers, including Syria and Israel, would become involved, more than 100,000 would die and a million refugees would leave Lebanon. Wallace D. Muhammad, the son of Elijah Muhammad, takes over leadership of the Nation of Islam after his father's death and brings most of his followers into mainstream Islam. He later creates the Muslim American Society, which attracts many members, most of whom are African-American.
1395 AH 1976 CE	The Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi changed the origin of the Solar Hijri calendar to the beginning of Cyrus the Great's reign as its first year, rather than the Hijra of The Last Prophet of Allah ﷺ, Holy Prophet Hazrāt Syedna Mohammad Imam Al Ambia صلى الله و تعالیٰ عليه و آله وسلم. Overnight, the year changed from 1355 to 2535. The change lasted until the revolution in 1979, at which time the calendar reverted to Solar Hijri.
1396 AH 1977 CE	General Zia ul-Haq topples Prime Minister Bhutto in bloodless coup Zia committed himself to a policy of Islamization of Pakistan.
1397 AH 1978 CE	Soviet authorities permit Mosques to reopen in Chechnya.
1399 AH 1979 CE	Years of political tension and unrest in Iran climax as the autocratic Pahlavi regime is overthrown by a popular revolution. In its place, Iranian clerics led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini establish an Islamic government and declare Iran an Islamic Republic Groups of students loyal to the new regime seize control of the American embassy in Tehran and take 66 officials hostage. Revolution results in the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the first attempt at an Islamic state in the modern era. Religious students in Saudi Arabia seize control of the Haram of Mecca sparking a two-week standoff with Saudi security forces. The crisis comes to an end when Saudi forces storm the mosque, killing 237 of the 300 men and apprehending the remainder. All surviving conspirators in the plot are publicly executed.

	The Soviet Union invades Afghanistan
1400 AH 1980 CE	Muhammad Asad publishes his Magnum opus The Message of The Qur'an Iraq invades Iran, beginning the 8-year Iran–Iraq War In a move not recognized internationally, Israel confirms its Capital as the united Jerusalem General Evren deposes Turkish prime minister in a coup in which 500,000 were arrested. The Military would rule for three years, then Evren acted as President until the end of 1989 CE.
1401 AH 1981 CE	The 444-day Iranian hostage crisis comes to an end. Egyptian president Anwar Sadat is assassinated by militants opposed to his autocratic policies and recognition of Israel Succeeded by Muhammad Hosni Mubarak
1402 AH 1982 CE	Israel invades Lebanon
1403 AH 1983 CE	Second Sudanese Civil War breaks out after central government attempts to impose <i>shariah</i> law on non-Muslims. Two million would die in the course of the 22-year war, which resulted in the grant of autonomy to the southern part of the State.
1403 AH 1984 CE	Operation Blue Star in the holiest site of the Sikhs the Golden Temple in Amritsar led to Anti-Sikh riots in Delhi and adjoining regions, following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
1407 AH 1987 CE	First Intifada begins as Palestinians engage in widespread Civil Disobedience and strikes. The uprising lasts until 1993 CE.
1408 AH 1988 CE	The Iran–Iraq War comes to an end following much loss of life. First Nagorno-Karabakh War an ethnic conflict between ethnic Armenians and supported by the Republic of Armenia in the southeast corner of former Soviet Republic Azerbaijan President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan was killed in a plane crash caused by a mysterious mid-air explosion. " October riots " a series of demonstrations and other street disturbances mainly by young people, take place in Algeria, contributing to the pressure which together with dismal economic conditions led to the abandonment of the one party system and adoption of a constitution with democratic elements.
1409 AH 1989 CE	The Soviet Union withdraws the last of its forces from Afghanistan . Afghan mujahideen factions begin fighting each other.
1409 AH 1989 CE	Birth of Abdullah Tirani (Now Abdullah Ajizvi) in a Sufi Family on 8th December 1989 CE/ 1409 AH in Izmir, Turkey. As His name suggests his Parents were Ethnic Turks and had immigrated from Tirana, Albania. The capital and largest city of Albania It is located in the center of the Country, enclosed by mountains and hills with Dajti rising to the east and a slight

	valley to the northwest overlooking the Adriatic Sea in the distance. Due to its location at the Plain of Tirana and the close proximity to the Mediterranean Sea the city is particularly influenced by a Mediterranean seasonal climate. It is among the wettest and sunniest cities in Europe, with 2,544 hours of sun per year. During the Balkan Wars Tirana was temporarily occupied by the Serbian army and many of its Albanian inhabitants fled to Turkey. His Family had a deep Sufi Background and educated their son in Theology.
1410 AH 1990 CE	Aug A series of rallies are held throughout Chechen-Ingushetia to protest the failure of the region's Supreme Soviet to clarify certain issues, notably the republic's sovereignty status. Sep The Soviet media reports that returning Chechen and Ingush deportees from Kazakhstan are provoking tensions with ethnic Russians in an effort to force Slavs to leave the republic. Nov A "National Congress of Chechen People" adopts a declaration of Chechen sovereignty. The status of Chechnya within the USSR/Russian Federation is declared as subject to negotiation. Nov The Supreme Soviet of the Chechen-Ingush republic declares sovereignty with the full prerogatives of an independent state.
1410 AH 1990 CE	Iraq invades Kuwait North Yemen and South Yemen reunite.
1411 AH 1991 CE	A coalition of United States led forces attacks Iraq and reverses its attempted military annexation of Kuwait US-backed economic sanctions are imposed on Iraq The sanctions are widely blamed for subsequent dramatic increases in famine, birth defects, and infant mortality amongst Iraqis. The Soviet Union collapses. Azerbaijan Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan all predominantly Muslim former Soviet republics, become independent. Armenian military occupies one-sixth of Azerbaijani territory expelling over 800,000 ethnic Azerbaijanis from the occupied lands and Armenia proper. United Somali Congress topples regime of military dictator Siad Barre The national military forces disband and form regional militias as part of Somali Civil War Algerian Civil War begins after Islamic party Islamic Salvation Front (Front Islamique du Salut (FIS)), which opposed State planning and supported State implementation of <i>sharia</i> laws, wins substantial majority of first stage of Parliamentary Elections. A Military Coup takes place and the FIS is banned and leaders imprisoned. The war would last until 2002 CE.
1411 AH 1991 CE	Mar In the town of Nazran, citizens rally for the restoration of Ingush statehood within a separate Ingush polity. Protestors also demand the return of the majority-Ingush region of Prigorodny incorporated into the neighboring republic of North

	Ossetia by Stalin. As part of his effort to politically weaken his rival Mikhail Gorbachev (President of the USSR), Boris Yeltsin (Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet) visits Chechen-Ingushetia and promises to assist the region in achieving autonomy within Russia. Jul The parliament of Ingushetia declares the region an autonomous republic within the Russian Federation. Although formal union still exists, this is the first step in dividing Chechen-Ingushetia into an Ingush republic and a Chechen republic, a situation which prevailed in the first two decades of Soviet rule. Aug 1 In the wake of the failed anti-Gorbachev coup in Moscow, political factions in Chechnya mobilize for control of the republic, a process which includes rallies and strikes. The two main contenders for power are the "National Congress of Chechen People," representing a broad anti-Communist coalition, and the republic's Communist-controlled Supreme Soviet. Oct Russian media report that Chechen factions have resorted to sporadic violence in their competing bids to control the region. Leader of the "National Congress of Chechen People," Dzhakhar Dudayev, declares that his organization is assuming legislative and executive power in Chechnya. Dudayev wins 85 percent of the vote in Chechnya's presidential elections. Nov In his first act as President of Chechnya, Dudayev declares the sovereignty of the Chechen republic. Russian media report that both pro- and anti-Dudayev forces are forming military units and securing armaments. In another indicator of unrest, reports indicate an accelerated departure of Russian families from Chechnya. Dec Over 97 percent of Ingushetia's voters favor a referendum calling for the establishment of a separate Ingush polity within the Russian Federation. Later in the month Ingushetia declares itself a separate republic, in effect dividing Chechen-Ingushetia into two political units. The USSR is dissolved.
1412 AH 1992 CE	Jan The Chechen republic formally declares its recognition of the pre-1934 border with Ingushetia. Feb The Dudayev regime declares that it will pursue an independent foreign policy, in particular with Islamic countries such as Turkey. Russian military installations are plundered by apparently pro-Dudayev Chechens. A new anti-Dudayev political movement is formed known as "Daymokhk" (Fatherland). Mar The Latin alphabet is reintroduced in Chechnya. Armed clashes occur between pro- and anti-Dudayev forces, prompting the republic's parliament to declare a state of emergency. The Dudayev regime accuses Russian (Confederation of Independent States) forces of providing arms to its internal opponents. Jun Amid dangerous security conditions, Russian army units complete their withdrawal from Chechnya. At the same time, the emigration of Russian civilians from the republic continues. Jul The Chechen parliament accuses Dudayev of usurping power in the republic

	and ruling arbitrarily and against democratic norms. Oct Chechen Cossacks (Russified Chechens) ask President Yeltsin to place their lands in Chechnya under the administrative jurisdiction of the neighboring Stavropol Kray.
1413 AH 1993 CE	Feb Anti-Dudayev members of parliament accuse the Chechen President with attempting to seize complete power in the republic. A new "National Reconciliation Council" emerges as an umbrella group for anti-Dudayev groups in Chechnya. May Large anti-Dudayev rallies are held in Grozny (capital of Chechnya). These demonstrations continue into June. Several key government buildings are occupied by opposition forces. Pro-Dudayev civilians as well as regular military forces of the republic surround the sector of the city held by the protesters. Jun Dudayev military units shell several buildings in Grozny which are occupied by dissident forces. According to Russian media, three sub-regions (known as rayons) declare their independence from the Dudayev government. Jul The now divided regions of Chechnya and Ingushetia conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation.
1414 AH 1993 CE	Wisaal Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ Hazrāt Sahib had thousands of Murids in Multan, Piran Ghaib, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat as well as Karachi. Quite a number of Military personnel were attracted to his soothing personality and sought enlightenment at his hands, Major Ibrahim; (Late) Lt. Shahbaz; Capt Tareq Ashraf and Ex Capt Taimur Hyat as well as two of Hazrāt's sons served in the Pakistan Army. His eldest Son, (Late) Capt Sarfarz left the Army early and his second Son, Saeed Akhtar rose to the rank of Lt Col while serving his Nation during the Russian Invasion of Afghanistan. Both belonged to the Pakistan Armored Corps. His third Son, Hazrāt Shahid Sahib served as Sajjada Nasheen during his Father's absence in Muscat, Oman and the fourth Son, Hazrāt Abid Shah is an MBBS Doctor in Rawalpindi. Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ finally settled in Rasul Town (now Gulrez II), behind the Lahore High Court Registry, Rawalpindi. At the time of his settling there, the entire area was a wilderness and devoid of water. A small spring appeared miraculously during the construction of his 'Astana e Aliyah' (Residence). Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ undertook many tours of Lahore and Multan as well as Hazara during his Khalifat. Hazrāt Jan Mohammad Al Muqallab ba Jani Sarkar, was his Khalifa Akbar in Sillsila Aliyah Qadriya Naushahiya (Gained by Hazrāt Ajiz, Rehmat Ali Shah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ from his Father in Law's Pir O Murshid, his youngest Son Hazrāt Abid Bhai is Ba'ait in Sillsila Jehangiriya but holds Khilafat ba Ijazat from Qadriya Naushahiya). Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ left this world on the 18th of December, 1993. (Late) Capt (Retd) Sarfarz رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was Sajjada Nasheen after his father and Lt. Col. (Retd.) Saeed Akhtar is currently the Sajjada Nasheen.

	45. Sardar Taimur Hyat-Khan. Naqshbandiya Abul A'aliya; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya, Firdausia; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Chishtiya Nizamiya; Chishtiya Sabriya. He has written extensively on Sufism (especially on the Sillsila e A'aliya Mujumma Al Bahrain, Jehangiri); Sustainable Development and Environment Protection. He is now settled in Abbottabad, Pakistan. He was awarded Khilafat ba Ijazat by Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Ajiz.
1415 AH 1994 CE	Wisaal Hazrāt Syed Mir Mohammad Al Maroof Rumi Shah رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه عليه. Hazrāt Rumi Shah رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه went around Pakistan and India in connection with spreading the Message of Islam, Shariat and Tariqat. Approximately 1,50,000 to 2,00,000 individuals became his disciples. He, himself, passed away from this world while he was on tour. He had chosen a place near Kamoke Mundi, Main G.T. Road, Punjab, Pakistan as his last resting place. He had gone to RAwaalpindi to preside in the 'Chelum' of his Murid and Khalifa, Hazrāt Pir Rehmat Ali Shah Ajiz رحمة الله عليه 7 and reached there on Thursday, 21st January, 1994 and presided over a Mehfil e Sama. Next day, on Friday the 22nd of January during the Friday Prayers he quietly passed away in the first Sajda of 'Farz' (Obligatory) Prayers, the day was 8, Shabaan al Moazzam, 1415 AH. His followers took the blessed body to Kamoke and he was laid to rest. Hazrāt Syed Mohammad Ejaz ul Ambiya, Syed Imam Ali and Syed Inam Ali survive him and are busy with the affairs of the Sillsila. Hazrāt Rumi Shah Sahib رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه had over one hundred and fifty Khalifas who are busy in guiding people along The Path to Allah. سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. احمد صدیق ہویا حضرت سیف الکلام۔ وسگیر بیکسان خلق مقبول انام۔ جام ساقی بادۂ عرفاں کا مجھ کو بھی ملے۔ ہے یہ رومی تیرے میخانہ کا دیرینہ غلام۔
	44. Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه. Naqshbandiya Abul A'aliya; Qadriya Shurwardiya; Qadriya Razzaqiya, Firdausia; Chishtiya Qalandariya; Chishtiya Nizamiya; Chishtiya Sabriya. مہربان ماغریبان۔ خادم ہند الوئی۔ پرستار بابا فرید۔ گوہر صابر کلیری۔ صد شکر کامل وئی۔ پیر عاجز رحمت مولا علی کرم اللہ وجہہ۔ رح Taimur Khak Paye Ajiz Benefactor of Poor 'I', Servitor of The Saint of All Hind رح. Dedicated to Baba Farid رح, The Treasure of Sabir Kalyari رح. Much Gratitude I Owe to The Perfected Saint, The Humble Beneficence of Hazrāt Ali رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى وجہو

Hazrāt Shah Ajiz رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه was a very active and alert Faqir. He was very much against any kind of laziness and sloth. He would constantly urge his followers to strive their utmost on the Path to Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. He took up employment in the Pakistan Air Force where he rose to the rank of Warrant Officer Technical. His training was in Kohat where he established a life long friendship with Hazrāt Samin Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه, an Alavi Saint, who also served in the PAF as a Signals Technician Warrant Officer in Air Traffic Control.

Hazrāt Ajiz Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه remained stationed in Chaklala, Rawalpindi and Mauripur Air Base, Karachi. He also had an extensive stay in Multan, Pakistan where he earned the name of Multani Baba. After his retirement he took up employment with the Oman Royal Air Force, Air Traffic Control thus establishing the principle that, if possible, a Faqir must strive to earn lawful income as long as he, or she, is either able to, or allowed by Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.

'Ta'alim' (Teaching):

Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه taught the following:

موتوا قبل انتم موتوا

“Die to your Lower Self Commanding to Evil Before you Die”.

“Sar e Barhana Neestam, Daaram Kullah e Chahr Tarq!

Tark e Dunya; Tark e Uqba; Tark e Khud Ra; Tarq e Tarq!”

رحمة الله وَتَعَالَى عليه Hazrāt Rumi

My Head is not Bare, it is Adorned with the Turban of Four Abandonment's!
Abandon all Worldly ambition; Abandon all Other Worldly Desire; Abandon
Your 'Self'; Abandon the Act of Abandoning!”

He explained that 'Tarq e Dunya' does not entail leaving civilization to withdraw into seclusion, it means secluding your self from the World, or being 'In' Society but not 'Of' Society as it is far more manly to Restrain your self, in the midst of temptation rather than away from it. He رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه would elucidate this with the Homily of the two Sages who were Brothers. The younger abandoned the World Physically, while the elder did so internally. One day the secluded one came to the City to inquire after his brother, who was maintaining a shop in the Market Place. After greetings and assurances of well being, the elder brother excused himself for a while and asked the younger to look after the shop. “Be careful of the Jar full of water that is hanging here, see that it does not suffer some mishap.” His younger brother assured him and asked him to return swiftly, as he too had to go back into the wilderness. While he was minding the shop, a young and beautiful woman came that way, the younger brother was stricken by her beauty. No sooner was he so distracted, his elbow hit the jar, which fell to the ground and shattered. He hastily mopped up the pieces, just in time for his elder brother's arrival. The elder saw that the jar was missing and the floor was wet. “So,” he said, “You have come to know the essence of remaining absorbed with Allah while being a part of Society, rather than being easily absorbed in the Wilderness where there is no distraction.” The younger brother was ashamed and vowed to change his manner of seeking.

In relation to 'Tarq e Uqba', he recited the famous saying of Hazrāt Bibi Rabia Basri سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. She said:

	“O Lord, if I Worship Thee in Fear of Hell, Cast me into Hell! If I Worship Thee in Hope of Heaven, exclude me from Heaven! But if I Worship Thee for Thine Own Sake, Withhold not Thine Everlasting Beauty! We must be completely disinterested and devoted to The All Mighty Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and not retain even the slightest self interest. For 'Tarq e Khud Ra', he said that the 'I', or 'Me' within us, is what is the stumbling block and repeated the verse of Hazrāt Zaheen Shah Taji سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. “Hota Kaheen Woh Gum, tau Ussay Dhoondtay Zaheen! Woh Khud He Gum Hain Jinnay Khuda key Ra'hi Ta'alash!” If He were Lost, it would be Worthwhile Seeking Him. Themselves are Lost, those who Search for Him! And: “Khud ko Na Deekhna hay Ussay Dekhnay Key Sharat. Ha'ill Darmian mein Hijab, Yeh he tau Hayy! Not to 'See' Yourself is the Rule for Seeing Him! The Only Veil Between Us is this, and Nothing Else! Hazrāt Rehmat Ali Shah رحمه الله وَتَعَالَى عليه said, “Be Like the Tear Drop which is Dissolved in the Ocean and is Lost to Itself!” For 'Tarq e Tarq' he elucidated the fact that true self abandonment came about when the Abandoner ceases to own his Actions and is as an Empty Vessel, devoid of all attributes and desires. To exist solely in Harmony with Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى in absolute absorption without even awareness of Self is the ultimate Station that we must set as our goal in pursuit of 'Haq' (Ultimate Truth). One of His Most Pertinent sayings was: ‘Khabardaar Us Waqt Say Jub Nafs Eman Key Shakal Ikhtiyar Kar Lay.’ Beware Lest The Lower Self assume The Garb of Piety!
1415 AH 1994 CE	Aug The "Provisional Council of Chechnya," a coalition of anti-Dudayev forces, declares that it is taking power in the republic. This move apparently has Moscow's approval. Fighting breaks out in the republic between pro- and anti-Dudayev forces. Sep Fighting intensifies in Chechnya as Dudayev attempts to suppress armed resistance to his rule. Combat continues over subsequent months. Dec Amid a complicated political situation in Moscow, President Yeltsin orders the Russian army to occupy Chechnya, liquidate the Dudayev government, and restore order in the republic. This is the largest military action by Russia's armed forces since the invasion of Afghanistan. Large-scale clashes ensue between Russian troops and Chechen fighters. The once politically fractured Chechens now, for the most part, unite behind Dudayev as the embodiment of resistance against Russia. Russian troops encounter some resistance as they move through Ingush regions towards Chechnya. Ingushetia formally pledges to assist Chechnya in its struggle against Moscow. Many refugees from the conflict seek safety in Ingush regions.

1415 AH 1994 CE	First war between Russia and Chechen Republic begins.
1416 AH 1995 CE	Jan The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) denounces Russia's invasion of Chechnya. Human Rights Watch issues a report which accuses both Russian and Chechen forces of violating human rights. After a humiliating delay caused by tenacious Chechen resistance, Grozny is largely secured by Russian forces. In the first of several such statements, Yeltsin prematurely declares the military phase of the Chechen conflict over. Feb With the fall of Grozny, Chechen forces revert to traditional clan-based forms of guerrilla resistance. Armed clashes with Russian forces continue over subsequent months. In addition, Chechen rebels periodically resort to taking Russians hostage. The parliament of Estonia calls on the Estonian government to extend full diplomatic recognition to the Dudayev government of Chechnya, which has gone into hiding but continues to direct resistance. Jun Hundreds are taken hostage when Chechen fighters seize a hospital in the town of Budennovsk. This and similar hostage-taking incidents apparently embarrasses Dudayev, and he eventually calls for the prosecution of perpetrators under Islamic law. Dec Defying a ban of such activities, about 3,000 Chechens protest on the streets of Grozny to mark the anniversary of the Russian military assault. Almost all Chechens boycott elections intended to validate the Russian-installed government of Doku Zavgayev (commensurate with his popular standing in Chechnya, Zavgayev divides his time between Moscow and a fortified compound at the Grozny airport). A major clash between Russian and Chechen units occurs in Gudermes, Chechnya's second largest city.
1417 AH 1996 CE	Taliban forces seize control of most of Afghanistan and declare the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan After leading his Welfare Party to a surprise victory in the 1995 general elections, Necmettin Erbakan becomes the first pro-Islamic Prime Minister of modern Turkey Al Jazeera Satellite Channel with loan from the Emir of Qatar launches Arab language satellite news service.
1417 AH 1996 CE	Jan 17 Abandoning hopes of saving hostages, Russian troops pounded Chechen rebels in the village of Pervomaiskoye in Dagestan on Chechnya's border. About 2000 people were taken hostage on 9 January by 200 rebels led by Salman Raduyev. All but about 120 hostages were released after a day, but the rebels were using the remaining hostages as shields in an attempt to enter Chechnya. Russian security chief Mikhail Barsukov then set a 14 January deadline for the release of the hostages. The rebels refused and on 15 January, Russia began bombing the village with artillery and helicopters. The siege ended on 18 January when Russia displayed a huge show of force. President Yeltsin said 82 of the

100+ hostages were freed and that 26 Russian troops and most of the rebels were killed.

Jan 25 The Council of Europe voted 164-35 to admit Russia despite fierce criticism of Moscow's military crackdown in Chechnya and its human rights record. The Council was set up in 1949 CE to safeguard democracy and human rights on the continent. As a member, Russia's duties will include ratification within one year of conventions guaranteeing human rights, protecting minorities, and outlawing torture.

Feb 5 Thousands of separatist supporters staged an anti-Russian demonstration in Grozny, stepping up pressure on Moscow to withdraw its troops. Armored vehicles took up positions near the protest, but the crowd dispersed without violence.

Feb 15 Yeltsin ruled out a rapid withdrawal from Chechnya and demanded the execution of leaders Dudayev, Shamil Basayev and Salman Raduyev who commanded hostage-taking raids outside Chechnya in January.

Mar 8 Chechen gunmen protesting Russia's treatment of their homeland seized a Turkish Cypriot passenger jet and forced it to fly to Bulgaria and then Germany.

Apr Amid continuing fighting in Chechnya and efforts by Yeltsin to end the conflict before presidential elections, Dudayev is killed in an air strike that reportedly specifically targets him. His death was confirmed by his top field commander on 24 April 1996. A report by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights called on Russia to put an end to the bombardment of towns and villages in the rebel region of Chechnya. The report said the Russian army was using disproportionate force against separatists which resulted in high numbers of civilian casualties.

May 13 Prime Minister Chernomyrdin asked the OSCE to make contact with Chechen separatists on his behalf.

Jun 8 Masked gunmen killed Yusup Elmurzayer, the head of Chechnya's Urus-Martan regional administration. He had opposed the rebels, but maintained dialogue with them. He also had criticized the Russians.

Jun 10 Russia and Chechen leaders agreed to a new peace deal. It is not a lasting solution, but was likely to help Yeltsin in the polls. Two explosions injured six members of a convoy of rebels and international mediators returning from the negotiations, casting doubts over the peace deal.

Jun 14 Chechens began voting for a regional parliament and Russian president in elections opposed by the rebels who see Chechnya as an independent state.

Jul 13 Fighting broke out on 9 January, days after Yeltsin's election victory. Germany, the U.S. and the OSCE have expressed concern at the escalation of violence. Bombs in Moscow on busses and the metro exploded killing several people and injuring several others.

Jul 18 Rebel field commander Salman Raduyev, reported to have been killed after leading a hostage raid in January reappeared and said former separatist

leader Dzhokhar Dudayev was also alive. His comments could not be independently confirmed, but neither was Dudayev's death. Few Chechen leaders believe Dudyayev is alive.

Jul 19 Russia's lower house of parliament urged Yeltsin to halt the fighting in Chechnya and restart peace talks. The Duma's resolution is non-binding and Yeltsin has ignored similar calls in the past.

Jul 23 Rebel leader Zemlikhan Yandarbiyev accused the Kremlin of breaking peace deals as the two sides battled for control of southern mountain areas. Fighting broke out almost as soon as Yeltsin won reelection on 3 July.

Aug 3 Two aid workers from the International Action Against Hunger organization were kidnapped by unidentified gunmen in Chechnya. Members of the Russian State Commission on Chechnya said they were ready to hold talks with separatist representatives during a four-day visit to the region.

Aug 13 Russian and Chechen leaders agreed to a truce to evacuate wounded after eight days of fighting in Grozny. Rebels seized much of the city on 6 August. Hundreds, possibly thousands, were thought to have been killed in the heaviest fighting in 18 months. Tens of thousands of civilians were trapped without food and medical supplies.

Aug 31 A peace deal was signed by Alexander Lebed, Yeltsin's envoy to the region, and Aslan Maskhadov, the Chechen military's chief of staff. Terms include a commission with co-chairmen (one Russian and one Chechen) to meet once a week in Grozny; the commission is charged with supervising the withdrawal of Russian troops and preventing violence and crime in the region; tasks include financing of house-building, getting businesses back to work, compensating victims of war, ensuring the region has fuel and provisions for the winter.

Sep 6 Thousands of Chechens celebrated the fifth anniversary of their declared independence and what they hope is an end to the conflict.

Oct 3 Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin and Chechen leader Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev agreed to set up a new joint body to rebuild Chechnya's economy and organize local elections. Chernomyrdin later warned that Russian sovereignty over the region was not open to negotiation. Under the peace agreement, the question of sovereignty was put on hold for five years.

Oct 27 Russia's new security chief Ivan Rybkin met Chechen rebel leaders for the first time. Separatists were worried that Lebed's dismissal would jeopardize the peace deal signed 31 August. Rebel leaders attended a congress in southwest Chechnya at which they said there could be no compromise on independence from Moscow.

Nov 18 A blast killed 56 at a military block of flats in Russia's Dagestan region which borders Chechnya. Some officials speculated that the blast was linked to the Chechen conflict. Chechen leader Yandarbiyev denied that separatists were responsible.

1418 AH
1997 CE

Jan 5, 1997 Russia announced it had withdrawn the last of its troops from Chechnya, formally ending the two-year long conflict. Separatists agreed to postpone a decision on Chechnya's status in return for the withdrawal of Russian troops. There has been sporadic violence in the region since the peace deal was signed in August.

Feb 12 Aslan Maskhadov took office as Chechnya's President after elections 27 January.

Feb 13 The outgoing president of Chechnya, Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, thanked the Chechen people for their conduct of the war against Russia and promised that he would continue to devote himself to creating an independent state. He added that he was confident that the world would recognize Chechnya as independent. Yandarbiyev wished Chechen President-elect Maskhadov well in his new post and said that he was confident that the new president would pursue the policy of independence (BBC).

Feb 14 Russian President Boris Yeltsin urged newly installed Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov to protect the interests of ethnic Russians remaining in Chechnya. Yeltsin said that Chechnya should protect "human rights and freedoms, regardless of nationality and religious affiliation" (DPA).

Feb 15 Sources say President Maskhadov intends to take up both the premiership and the military command. Maskhadov's reasoning was that the Chechen Constitution allowed the holding of both posts. Maskhadov also said that he was going to urge for release of Chechen guerrillas who were captured during the hostilities and who at that time remained in Russian prisons and detention camps (ITAR-TASS).

Feb 20 The Islamic Order Union, which backed Movladi Udugov during Chechnya's Presidential elections in January, announced that it intended to turn into a powerful political organization in the republic. A Supreme Council was set up at the Union's session and Udugov was elected its chairman. The Union had 15,000 members. It received six seats in the local parliamentary elections in January. Udugov had been named acting Prime-minister. He would be responsible for relations with Moscow in Chechnya's new government (BBC).

Feb 21 Deputy Russian presidential representative in Chechnya, Viktor Medveditskov, said that the situation concerning Russian speakers in Chechnya had sharply deteriorated since federal troops left the Caucasus republic in late 1996. Medveditskov said that Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov suffered increasing pressure from the opposition, but he expressed hope that Maskhadov had enough strength to resist extremist politicians. Medveditskov quoted Maskhadov as saying that Grozny would not receive any finances from Moscow if Chechnya insisted on independence (ITAR-TASS).

Feb 24 Chechen political scientist Shamil Beno said that the problem of unemployment was amid the most pressing ones in the republic. Beno noted that there were 200,000 jobless people in Grozny in 1996 CE while their number

was increasing significantly for 1997. Beno warned that the unemployment crisis would become irreversible if the government of Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov failed to work out a state employment program. Many analysts in Chechnya believe that this program should call for signing an agreement with Moscow that would allow Chechen citizens to receive foreign passports and transit visas and go to wherever their labor is needed (ITAR-TASS).

Mar 5 Four Russian journalists were abducted in Chechnya. The attackers fired three shots and punched holes in the tires of the journalists' car, then they took the journalists away to an unknown destination. Russian vice-premier Vitaly Ignatenko said that the increasing frequency of abduction of mass media people was becoming an "international issue", and suggested that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international organizations contribute to the solution of this problem (ITAR-TASS).

Mar 6 The Chechen government met in emergency session to discuss measures to find journalist Nikolai Zagnenko from the Iter-Tass News Agency, and Yuri Arkhipov, Nikolai Mamulashvili and Lev Seltzer from "Radio of Russia", recently kidnapped in Chechnya. Secretary of Chechen Security Council, Akhmed Zakayev, and Russian Vice-Premier, Vitaly Ignatenko, agreed to maintain permanent contacts and exchange all information available about the fate of the kidnapped journalists (Itar-Tass).

Mar 12 Russia's State Duma, the lower house of parliament, approved the third and final reading of a limited amnesty for participants in the Chechen war. The amnesty covered both Russians and Chechens who committed "socially dangerous acts" in Russia's North Caucasus republics and Stavropol region from December 9, 1994 CE to December 31, 1996 CE (DPA).

Mar 21 President Maskhadov said that he would soon announce the appointment of a new cabinet. Some former officials would stay, the president said (Xinhua News Agency).

Apr 2 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said that talks on the settlement between Russia and the separatist republic of Chechnya were at an impasse because Moscow categorically opposed Chechnya's insistence on independence. The situation had been complicated by a series of kidnappings of journalists in Chechnya (AFP).

Apr 9 One Ingush policeman was killed and another wounded in an exchange of fire with some 70 armed Chechens who tried to enter Ingush territory. The presidents of Chechnya and Ingushetia set up a commission to investigate the circumstances of the border clash. Chechen Interior Minister Kazbek Makhashev told ITAR-TASS that "the Chechens did not belong to any Chechen military or law-enforcement body". He noted that the incident did not have "any political basis" (BBC).

Apr 12 Members of the Abkhazia faction in the Georgian Parliament were on an official visit to Chechnya. In Groznyy, the Georgian delegation had meetings with

Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov, parliament speaker Ruslan Alikhadzhiyev and First Deputy Prime Minister Shamil Basayev (BBC).

Apr 14 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov went on a Moslem pilgrimage to holy sites in Saudi Arabia where he intended to hold talks with leaders of a number of Islamic states (dpa).

Apr 17 The run-off elections to the Chechen parliament were pronounced as valid. 63 legislators will be working in the new Chechen parliament (ITAR-TASS).

Apr 25 The Chechen field commander Salman Raduyev, who calls himself the "commander of Gen Dzhokhar Dudayev's army", claimed that he and his fighters were responsible for planning and carrying out acts of terrorism in southern Russia (BBC).

Apr 30 Russian and Chechen negotiators who met for talks on the Moscow-Grozny draft accords passed a joint statement which condemned the recent terrorist acts in the Northern Caucasus. The statement was signed by the Russian Security Council Secretary Ivan Rybkin and the Chechen first Prime Minister Movladi Udugov (ITAR-TASS).

May 12 Yeltsin signed landmark peace treaty with Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov paving the way for normalization of ties despite Chechnya's unresolved status. Yeltsin, who sent thousands of Russian troops into Chechnya in December 1994 CE to crush the independence movement there, pledged never again to use force against the small, mainly Moslem Republic in the North Caucasus. Yeltsin made small concessions of form, by signing the document himself, receiving Maskhadov, and referring to the "Republic of Ichkeria." -- the Chechens' name for their Republic. But he was obtaining concessions of substance, such as Maskhadov's choice of the word "sovereignty" rather than "independence". The treaty, on "peace and the principles of relations between Russia and the Republic of Ichkeria"-- was brokered by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and it aimed at building on a ceasefire deal. The deal was signed on 31 August and it halted 21 months of fighting between federal troops and separatist guerrillas.

May 14 Chechen Vice President Vakha Arsanov said that the signing of the Chechen -Russian treaty on peace had "put an end to the state of war between the two sides, and Chechnya in fact was becoming a subject of international law". The treaty signed by the Russian and Chechen presidents, "besides easing the political climate and (providing) economic advantages, would also allow settlement of another painful problem the return of POWs and detainees held by both sides", Arsanov told reporters in Groznyy (BBC).

May 14 Following a visit to Moscow where Chechnya and Russia signed a landmark peace treaty, Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said that Russia would remain Chechnya's main partner, both economically and politically, and would be placed ahead of the West and Arab countries (afp).

May 21 The Russian government apologized to leaders of the independence-minded southern republic of Chechnya after Russian warplanes intercepted a plane carrying a Chechen delegation to an international conference in the Netherlands. Chechen Vice President Vakha Arsanov, who headed the delegation, demanded that all Russian officials leave Chechnya after the plane had been forced to return to the Chechen capital Grozny after its occupants refused to land at Russia's Mineralnye Vody airport for a customs inspection (dpa).

Jun 2 Six hostages, five Chechens and an Austrian businessman, were freed in Chechnia. The whereabouts of another seven abducted Russian journalists was still unknown (dpa).

Jun 6 Four journalists taken hostage in the early spring in Chechnya were released. Reports said that Zagnoiko and the three Radio Russia journalists were handed over to Magomed Tolboyev, secretary of Dagestan's security council, and then brought to Makhachkala, capital of the neighboring Russian republic of Dagestan. ITAR-TASS quoted Tolboyev as saying that the journalists were released as the result of a complex operation "based on personal contacts, with the cooperation of official Chechen structures, the ministry of internal affairs of Chechnya and Dagestan, and Russian federal structures." Three Russian journalists from the NTV television channel remained held by kidnappers in Chechnya (afp).

Jun 12 Chechen presidential aide Ruslan Kutayev said that the leadership of Chechnya was extremely indignant over another kidnapping in Grozny of two correspondents of the Russian Public TV program "Vzglyad" (bbc).

Jul 1 Chechen governmental delegation arrived in Moscow to discuss three Moscow-Grozny accords. One was on Chechnya's oil sector and transportation of Azerbaijan's oil to the Russian seaport of Novorossiisk via Chechnya. Russian negotiators agreed to Chechnya's being an independent party in the oil transportation project. Two other accords were on customs and bank cooperation. The Chechen delegation led by Movladi Udugov, deputy premier, held talks with the Russian governmental commission chaired by First Deputy Prime Minister Anatoly Chubais (bbc).

Jul 4 Russian First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fuel and Energy Boris Nemtsov ruled out the signing of a trilateral political agreement between Russia, Azerbaijan and Chechnya on the transportation of Azerbaijani oil from Baku to the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiysk via Chechen territory. "There will be no political agreements between Azerbaijan, Russia and Chechnya on the transportation of Caspian early oil across the territory of Chechnya," Nemtsov said (bbc).

Jul 5 Russian First Deputy Prime Minister and Fuel and Energy Minister Boris Nemtsov said that Russian, Azerbaijani and Chechen oil companies were likely to sign an agreement on the transportation of Azerbaijani Caspian oil from Baku to the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiysk via Chechen territory. President

Aliyev of Azerbaijan observed that the trilateral agreement would be "purely commercial" and that it would be signed by oil companies rather than government officials (bbc).

Jul 5 Leaders of almost all political parties, public movements and associations of Chechnya gathered in Grozny to discuss the situation in the republic and map out "ways to strengthen the Chechen nation's unity in the process of building an independent Islamic state". About 30 parties, movements and associations were expected to adopt a resolution containing an assessment of and suggestions regarding how to stabilize the tense situation in the republic (bbc).

Jul 5 Two British aid workers working for the "Center for Peacekeeping and Development" in Chechnya were kidnapped in the capital Grozny. The British Foreign Office in London said that it had asked Russian and Chechen authorities to do "all in their power" to secure their release. According to the Chechen government, the kidnappers were both making money and working for unidentified Russian political forces trying to disrupt the peace process in the republic (bbc).

Jul 11 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov received requests from political and state officials in Chechnya to introduce presidential rule with elements of a special regime or state of emergency. Maskhadov did not agree to these requests, but stated that he would soon sign a decree on special measures to combat kidnapping (bbc).

Jul 12 Russia, Chechnya and Azerbaijan signed accords on banking, customs and oil transportation. The accords are expected to pave the way for a broad political and economic treaty between Moscow and Grozny, said Chechen first deputy prime minister Movladi Udugov. The oil accord had three parties and stipulated deliveries of Azerbaijan's Caspian oil to the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiisk through Chechnya (itar-tass).

Jul 12 Chechen warlord Salman Raduyev warned that he would not obey an order by President Aslan Maskhadov to dissolve his armed faction, which numbers some 1,000 men. Raduyev said he had "no intention of taking off his military uniform and dissolving his army as long as Russia had not recognized the independence" of the breakaway republic of Chechnya. (afp).

Jul 16 The Russian Federal Security Service [FSS] and the Chechen National Security Service [NSS] signed an agreement on cooperation in Yessentuki. Chechen Vice President Arsanov said that at the initial stages, the document "will largely be of political significance", but in the long run the agreement may intensify the fight against crime in Chechnya (bbc).

Jul 26 Chechnya has begun to form its own professional army. A representative of the general staff of the republic's armed forces, Umar Khambiyev said that everyone who in the past two months had expressed the wish to become a professional soldier had to pass through a tight net of qualifying commissions. In his words, the main selection criteria were "physical health and moral qualities

such as genuine faith in Allah and political reliability" (bbc).

Jul 29 Chechen Government Spokesman said that Chechnia had broken off further talks with Moscow on bilateral ties until Russia agreed to plan rebuilding the economy of the breakaway republic. During a meeting with Rudolf Thorning-Petersen, a representative of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Maskhadov accused Moscow of reneging on previous agreements and asked the OSCE to "take efforts to expand humanitarian assistance to Chechnia"(dpa).

Jul 30 Three persons were killed and one was wounded as a result of a powerful explosion outside the headquarters of Salman Raduyev in the center of Grozny. It was reported that the explosion coincided with the time of Raduyev's arrival. Chechnya's foreign minister Kazbek Makhachev, who was at the crime scene, blamed foreign secret services for carrying out this act of terrorism. Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov arrived at the blast site to inspect the situation (itar-tass).

Jul 31 Chechnya's former first deputy prime minister and influential field commander, Shamil Basayev, denied reports that over 100 of his fighters were present in Georgia's breakaway republic of Abkhazia. "There is not a single man from my team in Abkhazia," Basayev said, adding that "my guys and I are in Grozny and do not intend to leave it for anywhere". Also Chechnya's Minister of Culture Akhmed Zakayev, who was on a working visit to Georgia, said that "such statements do not conform to reality" and they aimed "to aggravate the situation in the region". Abkhazia made no comments on the issue (bbc).

Aug 15 Chechen authorities said that they had surrounded the building where Russian journalists were being held hostage. Chechen authorities said that they would storm the building if the captives were not released within 48 hours. Magomed Magomedov, a deputy prosecutor leading the hunt for those behind a wave of kidnappings said that the gunmen would not be prosecuted if they released the journalists. Local residents started fleeing neighboring houses while religious authorities were trying to intervene to prevent bloodshed (afp).

Aug 17 Former Chechen President Zelimkhan Yandarbayev founded a political party aimed at creating a Caucasian federation of states free from Russian domination. The party's objective would be to "liberate the Caucasus from the yoke of the Russian Empire" and create a "Union of Independent States on the historic lands of the Caucasus." The congress called on the peoples of the Caucasus to "come to the defense of Ichkeria and its independence"(afp).

Aug 20 An office of Chechnya opened in North Ossetia in accordance with the agreement between Presidents of the two neighboring countries. The task of the Chechen representation would be to establish political, economic and cultural ties between the two republics and help the return of refugees to the Chechen republic (itar-tass).

Aug 22 President Boris Yeltsin, who held talks with Chechen President Aslan

Maskhadov in the Kremlin, said that the treaty to be drafted would "somewhat raise the level of sovereignty of the Chechen Republic." Yeltsin's offer however fell short of Maskhadov's goal of immediate recognition of his republic's 1991 declaration of independence. Yeltsin said that officials might need as much as two years to draw up the new treaty, which would consolidate a landmark peace treaty that he had signed with Maskhadov in May 1997 (afp).

Aug 24 735 Islamic public and political movements of Dagestan and Chechnya gathered in the Capital of Grozny to establish a new religious- political movement. The goal of the movement, called the Islamic Nation was "to prevent anti-Islamic expansion in the Caucasus, promote the consolidation of the Islamic public and political forces and ensure real unification of peoples of the Caucasus". Movladi Udugov, Chechen First Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the movement said that "the Islamic Nation would work to revive Dagestan in its historical borders". The new movement, however, set itself goals which went far beyond the limits and borders of the Caucasus. Udugov said, that "the movement will work for the unification of Islamic ideas in the world" (bbc).

Aug 31 One person was killed and 11 injured when ethnic-Chechens clashed with police in the southern region of Dagestan. The clash between several hundred armed Chechens and police took place in Khasavyurt, near the border with Chechnya. The Chechens aimed to free two arrested people. Khasavyurt has a large ethnic-Chechen population with close ties to neighboring Chechnya (bbc).

Sep 3 Despite numerous optimistic forecasts Moscow and Grozny failed to sign an agreement on the transit of the first flow of Caspian oil via the Baku-Grozny-Novorossiysk pipeline. The problem that remained unresolved concerned tariffs (bbc).

Sep 4 Russian President Boris Yeltsin condemned the public execution of two people in the breakaway southern republic of Chechnya, likening it to "lynch law" and calling it a "medieval act". The two people put to death were found guilty of conspiracy by an Islamic court. Chechnya had been running its own affairs since winning a 21-month war against Russian troops in August 1996 CE (central european time).

Sep 5 The social- political movement "For National Revival of the Chechen People and the Republic of Chechnya" condemned executions being carried out in compliance with decisions of the Sharia court in Chechnya. The movement made a statement saying that "these acts are incompatible with Islam and with spirituality and moral and ethical norms of a civilized society." The movement's membership comprises various strata of the Chechen diaspora in Russia, all of them being critical of the current administration of Chechnya (itar-tass).

Sep 15 Russia's First Deputy Prime Minister Boris Nemtsov said that Moscow would build a pipeline for the transport of Caspian Sea oil bypassing the breakaway southern republic of Chechnya. The pipeline would run north of Chechnya, Nemtsov said. Khozh-Akhmed Yarikhanov, head of the Chechen oil

company Yunko, said that the Russian government's decision to build the new pipeline was a breach of its agreements with Chechenia. Chechenia, which has been running its own affairs since the end of the war in August 1996 CE, sees the pipeline as a key to its economic independence (dpa).

Oct 1 Chechnya's vice-president, Vakha Arsanov, gave an ultimatum to the mission of the Russian Federation to leave the Chechen Republic if a decision was not taken to make an air corridor available for a Chechen delegation flying from Grozny to Baku. The ultimatum came after a requested flight clearance for a state delegation heading for Baku was turned down (bbc).

Oct 23 Two Hungarian aid workers employed by the Geneva-based Action by Churches Together, two Britons, four French nationals, a German, a Yugoslav and two Russian Orthodox Church aid workers were reportedly kidnapped in the Chechen capital Grozny. An official said that the identity of the hostage takers was unclear. The official suspected criminal, rather than political motives behind the kidnapping (afp).

Oct 25 President Aslan Maskhadov of Chechnya launched a purge in the leadership of the republic. A special committee headed by Chechen Deputy Prime Minister Ruslan Gelayev was established to this aim. A number of high ranked officials were dismissed and a number of ministers were warned that they did not satisfy the requirements in full (bbc).

Nov 1 Chechen special services announced that an illegal organization called "the government of Chechnya in exile" was formed in Moscow. The organization included Chechen nationals who had fled to Russia. The organization was sending leaflets to the republic, urging people to rise up against the lawful authorities. More than 10 people involved in these political provocations had already been arrested in Sharil District (bbc).

Nov 1 Chechen parliament speaker Ruslan Alikhadzhiyev urged the Russian political leadership to put an end to the "mass persecution" of Chechens on Russian territory. "Russian power agencies have worked out a plan, coordinated by the Interior Ministry, under which numerous pogroms are conducted with the help of criminal groups against Chechen families that have been living in Russian provinces for decades," Alikhadzhiyev said. Meanwhile, the Russian Interior Ministry dismissed claims of mass persecution of Chechens in Russia as groundless (bbc).

Nov 11 Chechens largely ignored a government decree saying that all women must adopt a Moslem dress code. Chechens believed that formal Islamization ran counter to Chechnya's deeply held Caucasus traditions. The decree signed by Chechen Vice President Vakha Arsanov did not specify what women should wear. It said that employers should make sure that their employees respected Islamic traditions in their dress. The order was the latest of numerous attempts to install a more fundamentalist Islamic state in Chechnya. Some see strict Islamic rules, even full Shariah law, as a way to stamp out the republic's appalling post-war

crime rate (bbc).

Nov 11 Ernst Muehleemann, chairman PACE special commission on Chechnya, said that Western humanitarian aid for Chechnya depended on bringing kidnappings in the North Caucasian republic to an end (bbc).

Nov 13 Dagestani Security Council Secretary Magomed Tolboyev said that the aggravation of relations between Chechnya and Dagestan was caused by "the hopeless claims" of Grozny to act as a leader in the North Caucasus. In his opinion, Chechnya did not want to recognize "the growing political influence and status of Dagestan" (bbc).

Nov 16 The Union of Patriotic Forces, formed in 1996 by field commander Salman Raduyev and Chechen ex-President Zelimkhan Yandarbiev, denounced the treaty of peace and principles of mutual relations between the Russian Federation and the Chechen Republic, signed in May. The Union demanded the resignation of the Chechen government and adjustment of the foreign and domestic policies of the republic (bbc).

Nov 19 Chechen president Aslan Maskhadov said that his first visit to the United States aimed to "see how Americans live and tell them about the life of Chechens." Maskhadov said "he did not come to achieve American recognition of Chechnya as an independent state although Chechnya proposes to all countries, primarily Russia, to do that". Commenting on Caspian oil transit via Chechnya, Maskhadov said "it is a matter of great political importance and an additional security guarantee. On his way back home Maskhadov stopped in Turkey to hold talks with Turkish politicians and businessmen (itar-tass).

Nov 27 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said that he did not intend to drop his request to the parliament made in mid-October for special powers. "I do, indeed, have great powers, as the democratically elected president," Maskhadov said. "However, today's situation requires that one man in the state should take upon himself the full measure of responsibility and secure the opportunity to push through drastic reforms." He stressed that he had in mind "reforms in all spheres of politics, economics and the state system". Maskhadov said that "this goal cannot be achieved if permission to do anything has to be sought from parliament" (bbc).

Dec 15 Russian Emergencies Minister Sergei Shoigu and Chechen leader Aslan Maskhadov met in Grozny to discuss safe storage of nuclear waste. The Russian Emergencies Ministry is expected to send equipment for a chemical laboratory where nuclear waste is stored. Before hostilities, the object had been guarded and experts had carried out all necessary work to keep radioactive stuff intact (itar-tass).

Dec 20 About 3,000 people, members and supporters of the public and political movement Dzhokhar's Path, gathered on the central square of Grozny to demand the dissolution of the present Chechen government. The demonstrators said that they had no faith in the policy carried out by President Aslan Maskhadov and his

	Government. The leader of the movement, Salman Raduyev said that Maskhadov was surrounded by former members of the Moscow backed government of Doku Zavgayev who were seeking to prevent Chechnya from turning into an Independent State (itar-tass). Dec 22 A group of up to 100 Caucasian fighters, including Chechens, attacked Russian tank battalion in the republic of Daghestan. Chechen First Deputy Prime Minister Movladi Udugov said that the Chechen government had issued a statement "categorically condemning any actions of a provocative nature aimed at wrecking agreements" between Moscow and Chechnya (dpa). Dec 22 A Russian Government Spokesman expressed deep concern over information revealing British and US involvement in Chechen efforts to set up a Caucasian common market. According to an anonymous Russian security source, foreign involvement in the Caucasian common market would force Russia, when dealing with transportation of Caspian oil to Novorossiysk, to consider not only Chechnya, but also Western capital (dpa).
1419 AH 1998 CE	Pakistan becomes the first Islamic Republic to have the Nuclear Power as it successfully conducted five nuclear tests on May 28. Amidst growing criticism of his economic policies, longtime Indonesian leader General Suharto resigns after over thirty years in power. Former Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia Anwar Ibrahim a vocal critic of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad is arrested and imprisoned. Bombing of US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam engineered by Al-Qaeda
1419 AH 1998 CE	Jan 1 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov dismissed the breakaway republic's government. Maskhadov had recently charged that a number of former field commanders in his government were responsible for numerous abductions of Russians and foreigners in Chechenia. Maskhadov also claimed that some of his ministers had embezzled funds from the Chechen oil industry. Basayev, the first deputy vice prime minister, is considered a strong candidate for the prime minister's post. Basayev is known for his strong stance against Moscow. (dpa). Jan 5 Ali Ramazan Ampukayev, representative of Chechnya's president in Poland, said that kidnapping of five Poles in Chechenya was a provocation inspired by Russia. During a press conference in Warsaw, he announced that three people would be sent to Chechnya to try to establish the location of the kidnapped Poles (bbc). Jan 6 The Interior Minister of Russia announced that Russian security forces could intervene in the breakaway Chechen republic to fight the recent crime wave in the Russian Caucasus. Kulikov referred to a recent attack on Russian armored vehicles in the neighboring republic of Dagestan by a commando of 30 to 120 men from Chechnya as one of the signs of growing tension in the tiny Moslem republic (afp).

Jan 7 A senior Chechen official warned that any Russian attempt to launch military strikes against alleged "bandit" bases in Chechnya would reignite the war which devastated the republic in 1994-1996. First Deputy Prime Minister Movladi Udugov said that Russian Interior Minister Anatoly Kulikov's threat of military action showed that "Russian politicians cannot be trusted even if fundamental high-level documents have been signed (afp)."

Jan 9 Chechen First Deputy Prime Minister Movladi Udugov said that Chechnya put thousands of troops on alert following a build-up of Russian soldiers near the border. The decision was reached at a meeting where military chiefs discussed the "massing of the Russian military near Chechnya's border with Russia's Stavropol region and Dagestan" (afp).

Jan 10 Ramazan Abdulatipov , Russian Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the state commission dealing with stabilization of the situation in Chechnya and Chechnya's development, arrived in the Chechen capital. Abdulatipov is visiting Chechnya on instructions from the prime minister Chernomyrdin to discuss joint measures to stabilize the Chechen economy. The Russian deputy prime minister is expected to meet Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov and to take part in a joint meeting with the new members of the Chechen government (bbc).

Jan 12 Chechen government sources announced that Chechen Interior Ministry would be transformed into a Ministry of Shariah Security (dpa).

Jan 13 The new government in Chechnia, formed by the notorious ex-field commander Shamil Basayev, was announced officially. The new cabinet included two first deputy premiers – Basayev and Turpal Atgeriyev. Named "foreign minister" was Movladi Udugov. Udugov, had previously been first deputy premier and Chechen government spokesman. Ex-field commander Ruslan Gelayev was given the defense portfolio. Islam Khalimov was tapped to head the Ministry of Shariah Security – formerly the Interior Ministry. The key post of fuel and energy minister was given to Basayev's brother, Shirvani (bbc).

Jan 13 Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said that the military were obliged to protect Russian territory from attacks in the North Caucasus. Commenting on the prime minister's statement, Yevgeniy Kiselev, the presenter of Russian NTV's 'Itogi' program, noted that Russian policy on Chechnya was still divided between those favoring talks and those who assert the need for force (bbc).

Jan 18 The Chechen maverick commander Salman Raduyev said that he intended to work "towards bringing about a political crisis in Russia". In a feature on the channel's "Top Secret" program, Raduyev said that Chechnya, "like any other state, had its national interests, both inside and outside Chechnya". Chechnya's outside interests included the Caucasus and Russia, where Chechens would always be able to stir up some trouble. Raduyev's organization claimed responsibility for bombing incidents in Russia in 1997 CE (bbc).

Jan 20 Heads of Chechen diasporas in Russian regions and leaders of the Russian

Congress of Vainakhs were invited by the Chechen parliament to attend a parliamentary session, due to be held in Grozny on February 1. The Russian Congress of Vainakhs is a public and political movement, created two years ago, which represents the interests of some 500,000 Chechens and Ingushs living outside their historic motherland. The Chechen parliament is planned to discuss a number of problems which worry Chechen communities in the federation. Economic assistance of the Chechen diasporas in the restoration of Chechen economy is another issue to be discussed (itar-tass).

Jan 27 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov expressed concern over an impending confrontation between the legislative and executive power. In a statement circulated by his press-service, Maskhadov said that parliament impeded the president's activity by canceling his decrees and overcoming his veto. The statement also pointed out that the deputies were guided by the 1992 CE Constitution which set the target of building a Secular Democratic State. "Since the war," continues the document, "the socio-political situation in Ichkeria has changed and the leaders of the Republic, its President, with support from the absolute majority of the Population, have declared the objective of building a Chechen Islamic State on the basis of the Koran and Shari'ah". According to the statement, parliament was trying to meddle with the discussion on State construction and its transition to Islamic State (bbc).

Jan 29 Moscow's chief negotiator with Chechenia said that the breakaway republic was offered "associate membership" in the Russian Federation. Security Council Secretary Ivan Rybkin said that such a status, including "maximum freedom, independence and sovereignty" - was one of the alternatives discussed in talks on a treaty spelling out relations between Moscow and Grozny (dpa).

Feb 3 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said in an interview with Interfax that his Republic could not be a member of the Russian Federation. "The Chechen Republic will never, under any circumstances, agree to remain in the constitutional and legal space of Russia. Never in my life will I sign a document providing for dependence on Russia whatever form it may take," he said and added "nobody in Chechnya would let me do that"(bbc).

Feb 4 Referring to a statement by Russian President Boris Yeltsin's spokesman for the Russian Security Council, Igor Ignatyev said that the settlement of the Moscow-Grozny relations should rest on peace, territorial integrity and "great patience". "It is a different matter in what political formula these relations will be manifested," the spokesman said. "A Russian-Chechen commission, formed by presidents Yeltsin and Maskhadov, is actively working on the issue," Ignatyev added (bbc).

Feb 7 Chechnya's leaders suspended peace talks with Moscow, accusing Russia of failing to fulfil its pledges under the treaty signed in May 1997 CE. Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said that Chechnya was set to revise the accord on transportation of the Caspian oil through its territory unless Russia meets earlier

inter-governmental accords (itar-tass/apf).

Feb 13 Salman Raduyev, leader of the Army of Gen Dudayev, said that he intended to stage Tbilisi-style acts of terror against "Russian politicians and army officers involved in the killing of Chechnya's first president, Dzhokhar Dudayev. Raduyev said that the terrorist action against Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze had been made by militants from the Army of Gen Dudayev. He did not explain what was the linkage between Shevardnadze and the death of the former Chechen president (bbc).

Feb 15 Chechen warlord Salman Raduyev announced the beginning of a mass political action of civil disobedience to the incumbent government. Speaking at a rally in Grozny attended by 200 people Raduyev said that "the assassination attempt against Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze was carried out by Georgian patriots, followers of Georgia's first president, Zviad Gamsakhurdia". Raduyev explained his words about his involvement in the attack on the Georgian leader by the fact that he was "the general secretary of the international public and political organization Caucasian Home", of which Raduyev's Georgian friends were members" (bbc).

Mar 5 Salman Raduyev, a former field commander of the Chechen rebel forces, was relieved of his duties as the general secretary of the Caucasian confederation and expelled from that public and political organization. Raduyev was relieved for actions incompatible with the rules of the organization and for numerous provocative political statements made on behalf of the organization. The decision to sack Raduyev was made at a conference of the Caucasian confederation in Grozny. The former vice-president of Chechnya, Said-Khasan Abumuslimov said that the conference passed a resolution condemning Raduyev's acts of provocation. The Caucasian Confederation was established on 5th September 1992 CE by the former Presidents of Chechnya and Georgia, Dzhokhar Dudayev and Zviad Gamsakhurdia. It brings together public and political movements of the North Caucasus Republics, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Its current president is Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, a former President of Chechnya (bbc).

Apr 7 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov expressed gratitude for the latest Russian aid sent to his republic to deal with the aftermath of recent landslides. Maskhadov expressed his determination to make Russia pay compensation for damage inflicted on Chechnya as a result of the war (bbc).

Apr 14 Chechnya's Supreme Shari'ah Court said that "at the current stage, jihad (holy war) should be understood as all-round efforts to strengthen and build an Islamic state" and that "this new jihad is more important than the jihad of the war period". The Supreme Shari'ah Court said that the peace agreement signed on 12th May 1997 by Russia and Chechnya "shall be observed by all residents of the Chechen Republic and by the state as a whole, including the president", because the agreement "benefits both sides and does not contradict the Shari'ah norms" (bbc).

Apr 27 The congress of the peoples of Chechnya and Dagestan elected as its chairman Chechnya's acting prime minister, Shamil Basayev. Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov addressed the congress calling on the peoples of Dagestan, Chechnya and the whole Caucasus for consolidation and unity. He claimed that the presence of Russian troops in the North Caucasus destabilized the regional public- political situation. The congress became a permanent body with a chairman, deputies and staff. (itar-tass).

May 4 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov is supervising the search for Valentin Vlasov, the Russian presidential envoy to Ichkeria. Vlasov was abducted on the border between Chechnya and Ingushetia. Maskhadov instructed all law-enforcement agencies to identify the organizers and perpetrators of the crime and to take steps to set Vlasov free. "The abduction is politically motivated and designed to aggravate tension in the region when a new Russian government is taking over," Islam Khalimov, Chechen minister of Shari'ah national security, told Interfax (bbc).

May 5 A thousands-strong rally was held in the Achkhoy-Martanovskiy District in Chechnya. The rally demanded finding the criminals who carried out the kidnapping of the Russian envoy in Chechnya. The population of the District made an address to the Russian and Chechen presidents, saying that such crimes had political implications and were aimed at destabilizing the situation in the District and disrupting Russo- Chechen relations. (bbc).

Jun 22 Renegade Field Commander Salman Raduyev and his supporters seized the TV center and demanded live broadcast time. Raduyev was not given this opportunity. The government sent special troops to the city hall, where the TV center was located. The director of the National Security Service, Lecha Khultygov, and the chief of staff of Gen Dudayev's army, Vakha Dzhafarov, were killed in the ensuing shoot-out. Khultygov was a former brigadier-general and commander in one of the subunits which fought against the Russian army. He was an active supporter of Aslan Maskhadov. Dzhafarov was a colonel in Raduyev's forces. (bbc).

Jun 25 Under a decree issued by President Aslan Maskhadov, which was approved by the Chechen parliament, a state of emergency and a curfew were imposed in Chechnya from 24th June. The state of emergency was introduced from midnight on 24th June until 15th July. The curfew would operate from 22.00 pm to 06.00 am. Maskhadov noted that emergency measures were imposed to step up the struggle against criminal groups, above all, against criminals engaged in kidnapping (bbc).

Jul 16 Following armed clashes between government troops and Wahhabis near the town of Gudermes, Chechen authorities outlawed Wahhabism, an extremist branch of Islam. Presidential spokesman Vachagayev said that the authorities would not tolerate the outrage committed by the Wahhabis and were banning all their armed formations, public and political movements, newspapers and some

television programs on Chechen territory. Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov criticized Wahhabism and called on people to organize counteractions against Wahabism (bbc).

Jul 22 The co-chairman of the Russian-Chechen negotiating commission, Ivan Rybkin said that stability cannot be restored in Chechnya "without the mediation of the regions bordering on Chechnya". "If the fire of civil war flares up in Chechnya, it will be impossible to keep the conflict within the Chechen borders", he was quoted as saying (bbc).

Jul 23 Analyzing the recent events in Chechnya, Emil Pain, a member of the Russian presidential council, has expressed concern that "internal struggle, which apparently will continue in Chechen society for a long time, may spill over to neighboring areas". According to Pain, this is evidenced by the fact that the Gudermes group, "against which President Aslan Maskhadov and the Chechen armed forces are taking actions", is not limited to the Chechen Republic alone. Even during hostilities in 1994-96 CE, the group was active in the neighboring regions of Dagestan populated by Akin Chechens. Therefore, Pain contends, "struggle against the Gudermes group and, simultaneously, against Wahhabism will inevitably affect the neighboring regions in Dagestan" (bbc).

Jul 26 An attempt on the life of Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov was made in the center of Grozny (bbc).

Aug 20 Mikhail Bocharnikov, director of African Department of the Russian Foreign Ministry has said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Chechnya and the Taliban movement and the opening of a Taliban diplomatic mission in Grozny "is inadmissible in international law". According to a number of media reports, Chechnya's foreign minister has proposed to his counterpart in the Taliban administration to establish political and diplomatic relations and open diplomatic missions in Kabul and Grozny (bbc).

Oct 3 Acting Chechen Foreign Minister Movladi Udugov told Interfax that the Chechen leadership was "indignant" at the murder of Akmal Saidov, the representative of the Russian government in Chechnya. "We regard Saidov's abduction and subsequent murder as sheer provocation and it is perfectly obvious that it is a purely political action," Udugov said. He stressed that the murder was connected with an attempt to influence the situation in the republic (bbc).

Oct 8 Thirty-five Chechen opposition parties set up a body to coordinate the drive against President Aslan Maskhadov launched recently by a group of influential field commanders. The task of the Center of Public and Political Parties and Movements was "to pool efforts to make the leadership of the republic strictly obey the constitution and other laws (bbc).

Oct 10 Chechen Muslim leader Mufti Khadzhi-Akhmad Kadyrov urged the Chechen authorities to pass a law banning public movements and political parties. "In an Islamic state there can be only two parties - the party of Allah and the party of those who do not believe in the Almighty," he was quoted as saying.

He said that the founders of the hundreds of parties registered in Chechnya pursued purely mercenary objectives that were far from public interests. The mufti said that advocates of Wahhabism were enemies of Islam and the Chechen people. They "are fanning domestic conflicts and pushing Chechens to interfere in Dagestan". "The most reactionary wing of Wahhabism operates under the name of the Congress of the People of Chechnya and Dagestan," led by Movladi Udugov. Mufti Khadzhi-Akhmad Kadyrov urged the president and parliament to immediately expel from Chechnya foreign emissaries spreading Islamic teachings alien to the Chechen people (bbc).

Oct 31 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said that Russia and Chechnya had the same interests regarding the transportation of early Caspian oil by the northern route. "The Baku-Novorossiysk oil pipeline has already proved that it is ready to start transporting the main flows of Caspian oil any time," Maskhadov said. "Chechnya has shown that it is able to meet its commitments and ensure total security of the pipeline and the oil....However, Russia is not making timely payments for the protection and maintenance of the pipeline on Chechen territory", Chechen president added.

Nov 8 Opposition field commanders Shamil Basayev and Salman Raduyev held their congress in Grozny. The sides stressed the need to resolve all contentious matters by peaceful means. Basayev proposed that a unified domestic and foreign policy be fashioned, based on the Shari'ah. The meeting decided to set up a consultative council that would involve all interested sociopolitical forces and work out a unified state policy (itar-tass).

Nov 9 Several thousand people gathered at the spot where Chechnya's first President Dzhokhar Dudayev was killed. The rally aimed to mark the seventh anniversary of Dudayev's inauguration. It was attended by Chechnya's leaders, including President Aslan Maskhadov and Dudayev's relatives and friends (bbc).

Nov 17 A special plan for fighting crime came into effect in Chechnya. Mairbek Vachagayev, press secretary of President Aslan Maskhadov said that the plan did not imply a state of emergency and that there would be no restrictions of the constitutional rights of citizens. Vachagayev said that the plan targeted groups specialized in kidnapping of people and theft of petrochemicals". President Maskhadov believed that if crime was not suppressed, there would be no investments nor restoration of the economy or the social sphere. Mairbek Vachagayev observed however that the special plan was not linked either with the activity of the organizers of the Chechen people' national congress, or with Salman Raduyev's attempts to inflame Chechnya's domestic political situation by defying the Supreme Shari'ah Court's verdict which had found him guilty and sentenced to four years in prison (bbc).

Dec 4 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov announced that he would run for re-election at the next polls in three years. The Chechen constitution stipulates a five-year presidential term. Maskhadov was elected in early 1997 CE. Regarding

	opposition Military Commanders Salman Raduyev, Shamil Basayev and Khunkar Israpilov, President Aslan Maskhadov said that "he made maximum effort to convert them into allies" (bbc). Dec 11 Chechen Deputy Prime Minister Kazbek Makhashev made a statement on the murder of four foreign citizens. "The high-profile killing of three Britons and one New Zealander is more political than criminal, and is reminiscent of similar atrocities committed in Grozny in the autumn of 1994 CE", Makhashev said. According to him the criminals who committed the crime were acting on an order from foreign special services. (bbc). Dec 14 Yusup Soslambekov, Chechen president's envoy for foreign policy issues said that the planned dates for a large-scale operation to free hostages in Chechnya had to be approved by the parliament. " Most kidnappings occur near the border between Russia and Chechnya," Soslambekov said. "Nine out of every ten hostages are being held outside Chechnya," he added. The large-scale operation in the North Caucasus republic would be implemented after certain consultations with Russia's security and law-enforcement structures, Soslambekov announced (bbc). Dec 26 The Chechen parliament decided to hold an emergency session. Parliament requested President Maskhadov's attendance. The deputies would discuss the decision of the Supreme Shari'ah Court suspending parliament's work and dismissing speaker Ruslan Alikhadzhiyev. Parliamentarians may vote for replacing members of the court, Alikhadzhiyev said (bbc).
1420 AH 1999 CE	<u>Kargil war</u> breaks out between Pakistan and India. Pakistan's Army loses possession of the peaks that it had occupied as part of <u>Operation Badr</u> in Indian-administered Kashmir. Jockeying for strategic peaks follow after fighting officially ends in late-July 1999 CE, with Indians gaining control of a number of features on the Pakistani side of the LoC viz <u>Point 5310</u> <u>Point 5070</u>, Anzbari feature, amongst others. Death of <u>Jordan's King Hussein</u> King Hussein's son <u>Abdullah</u> is declared king of Jordan. <u>Indonesia</u> relinquishes control of <u>East Timor</u> which is granted independence under a <u>UN</u> -sponsored act of self-determination. General <u>Pervez Musharraf</u> seizes control of <u>Pakistan</u> after a military coup against the government of Prime Minister <u>Nawaz Sharif</u>
1420 AH 1999 CE	Jan 6 President Aslan Maskhadov's initiated a round-table conference of political parties, movements and clergy in Grozny. The conference aimed to discuss ways of overcoming the current social and political crisis in Chechnya which had begun in mid 1998 CE with government's incapability of performing its duties, and which had entered a new cycle in late December with the Supreme Shari'ah Court dismissing the parliament chairman and suspending the parliament itself. The so-called commanders' council, comprised of field commanders Salman

Raduyev, Shamil Basayev and Khunkar (-Pasha) Israpilov, insisted on Maskhadov's resignation (bbc).

Jan 10 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov announced that within a transition period of three years Chechnya would work out a concept of an Islamic state, a new constitution of the republic based on the Koran, and would define a mechanism for holding new presidential and parliamentary elections. A special commission was set to carry out these tasks. Maskhadov announced that the commission, chaired by the Chechen head of state, decided to create "an Islamic Council" in the republic, consisting of learned religious figures and well-known Chechen theologians. The council would have to settle all disputable issues only on the basis of Shari'ah norms (bbc).

Jan 11 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said that the court case against Aset Taymaskhanova and Fatima Dadasheva, accused of arranging the explosion at Pyatigorsk railway station, "has been trumped up in a secret deal between the Russian special services and the psychologically unbalanced field commander Salman Raduyev." President Maskhadov warned that Chechnya would be obliged to replace the language of diplomacy, which Russian leadership did not understand, by more effective measures. The Chechen leadership came under serious criticism on behalf of the Chechen opposition over the Stavropol trial of Taymaskhanova and Dadasheva. The opposition believed that the president and government failed to help the two girls, who were citizens of Ichkeria (bbc).

Jan 25 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov accused Russia of fuelling internal conflicts in Chechnya to topple its legitimate power. "Russia systematically takes steps to form an armed opposition in Chechnya and unleash a confrontation," Maskhadov said at a news conference in Grozny. "These plans are doomed to failure since the organizers do not understand the mentality and spirit of the Chechen people," he said (bbc).

Jan 28 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov denied that there was a serious conflict between the government and the military. Maskhadov said that the three generals who openly opposed him "will soon come to realize their mistakes". Maskhadov also said that he saw the absence of war in the republic as his main achievement and that his goal was to construct an Islamic state (bbc).

Feb 5 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov issued a decree introducing direct Shari'ah rule on the territory of the republic. Maskhadov hoped that Shari'ah rule would help him fight successfully the crime in the republic. Analysts noted that Maskhadov violated the Chechen constitution passed at Dudayev's time by defining Chechnya as an Islamic state. Analysts called attention to the fact that Maskhadov intended to disband the republic's parliament legally elected in 1997 CE. Chechen Vice-President Vakha Arsanov is expected to convene an emergency session of all Chechens who have taken part in the armed conflict of 1994-1996 CE. Arsanov has unequivocally demanded that Maskhadov introduce the so-called "shura" in Chechnya which would effectively mean direct rule by

the council of elected field commanders (bbc).

Feb 7 Chechen Vice-President Vakha Arsanov said that he did not intend to leave his post for the time being, despite the fact that the republic's president had issued a decree abolishing the post of vice-president. At a news conference in Grozny, Arsanov said that under the president's decree introducing Shari'ah the post of president as well as vice-president should be abolished and the imam elected by members of the Shura council should become head of the republic (bbc).

Feb 8 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov signed a decree setting up a shura in accordance with Shariah norms. Shura is a state council with consultative powers. Former President Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, and generals Shamil Basayev, Khunkar Israpilov and Vakha Arsanov, as well as many other prominent politicians and field commanders, some of whom Maskhadov's opposes, are expected to be shura's members (bbc).

Feb 9 The President's political opponents announced that they intended to form a State Shura council and a Supreme Shari'ah Court. The opponents included Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev, Vakha Arsanov, Shamil Basayev and other well-known field commanders. The president's opponents said that Aslan Maskhadov should surrender his powers to the Shura. Independent experts in Shari'ah law took a different view. They thought that Maskhadov was elected in strict accordance with the prescriptions of the Koran, and there were no grounds for demanding his resignation (bbc).

Feb 10 President Aslan Maskhadov of Chechnya said that the Shura, or state council, set up by opposition Chechen field commanders, was simply a public organization with no mandate from the people of the republic. Maskhadov stressed that "only the president can speak on behalf of the people, as the people have not given anyone else that mandate". (bbc).

Feb 11 The Shura consultative council formed by Chechen military and political leaders demanded the immediate release of two women sentenced by a Russian court to long prison terms for the bombing of the railroad station in Pyatigorsk. A Shura statement released today said "Making the two citizens of the Chechen Republic hostage to charges cooked up by Russian special services is a hostile action against the independent Chechen state and the Chechen nation. If they (the citizens) are not released the Shura will have to take proper action to set Fatima Taymaskhanova and Ayset Dadasheva free". The Chechen military leaders said that confessions were extracted from the two women "by systematic torture and threats".

Feb 14 Headquarters were established in Chechnya to free two Chechen women, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for bombing at Pyatigorsk station in April 1997. The decision to establish the headquarters was made at a meeting of the Shura set up by military officers and politicians (bbc).

Mar 8 Movladi Udugov, former Chechen foreign minister and Shura member said that a Shura formed by Chechnya's military and political leaders resolved to

demand that officials representing the president and the government of the Russian Federation leave Chechen territory within 48 hours. According to Udugov, the demand was issued because the leadership of the Russian Federation has staged wholesale persecution of Chechen nationals throughout Russia and sentenced Fatima Taymaskhanova and Ayset Dadasheva to long terms in prison on fabricated criminal charges (bbc).

May 29 Chechen Deputy Prime Minister Akhmed Zakayev said that Russia's air-strikes on Chechnya border regions initiated in April were a gross violation of the bilateral treaty on peace and principles of relations. Zakayev noted however that "the events on the border should not have an impact on the expected meeting between Yeltsin and Maskhadov" (bbc).

Jun 30 Isa Idigov, Chechen foreign minister, was replaced by Ilyas Akhmadov. Mairbek Vachagayev, Chechen President spokesman said that Akhmadov was "the only professional political analyst in Chechnya". Asked about the reasons for the change, Vachagayev said that "the foreign ministry of the Chechen republic has been useless for year and a half" (bbc).

Jul 7 - 11 Russian Security Council Secretary Vladimir Putin said that retaliatory strikes against Chechnya were a possibility but negotiations between Russia and Chechnya must not stop. Col-Gen Valeriy Manilov, first deputy chief of the Russian General Staff, said that political talks on Chechnya would be impossible until "the source of terrorism and the base for the reproduction of terrorism in Chechnya was liquidated. Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov has put himself outside the negotiating process because he has basically sided with the terrorists", Manilov said. Attempts by US officials to "compel Russia to stop destroying terrorists and to force it to begin negotiations with some abstract forces are unacceptable to us" , Manilov added. (bbc).

Jul 19 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said that certain groups in Russia and their accomplices in Chechnya had launched a campaign aimed at torpedoing the Chechen president's upcoming meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. "The unjustified shelling of Chechnya's territory and attacks along its border are part of that campaign," Maskhadov said. "The dates of the talks with Yeltsin have been repeatedly put off because of sabotage attempts by opponents of Chechen-Russian relations," he added (bbc).

Jul 24 Mairbek Vachagayev, Chechnya's envoy to Russia, said that Chechnya would not compromise on the issue of the republic's independence but was willing to form part of a confederation with Russia as an interim solution (bbc).

Jul 24 A meeting of the leadership of the Congress of the Peoples of Chechnya and Dagestan was held in Grozny. Chechen generals and politicians, including Shamil Basayev and Movladi Udugov, attended the meeting. Representatives of several Dagestani parties and movements were also present. There were no representatives of the Chechen authorities. The meeting examined the situation in Dagestan and the issue of renaming the Congress (bbc).

Jul 30 Chechnya's law-enforcement agencies launched a special operation, called Intercept, to search for kidnapped local parliamentary deputy Abdurakhman Suleymanov (bbc).

Aug 11 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov urged the United States and the United Nations Organization to act as mediators and guarantors in the political settlement of the Chechen conflict. "We are prepared for a dialogue and are ready to discuss various ways of settling the situation on the basis of respect for the Chechen people's right to free and safe existence," said Maskhadov's message to US President Bill Clinton. "The Chechen people hope that the US will use its influence as a defender of the rights of individuals and peoples to help end the conflict," Maskhadov said. "Russia has embarked on a genocide of the Chechen people", the Chechen president claimed (bbc).

Aug 11 Chechen authorities urged the forthcoming OSCE summit in Istanbul to discuss ways of settling the Chechen conflict by political means. In letters sent to OSCE member states, Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov claimed that peaceful civilians were constantly dying and all kinds of mass destruction weapons had been deployed in Chechnya since the start of the second war (bbc).

Aug 14 Chechen armed groupings were pouring into the Ingush and North Ossetian republics. Several small well-armed groups indicated their readiness to stage acts of terrorism on the administrative borders of Ossetia and Ingushetia. The planned actions aimed at separating the North Caucasus from Russia, so as to establish an independent Muslim state (bbc).

Aug 24 Chechen parliament press secretary Lom-ali Misirbiyev said that a political agreement was reached between all branches of power in Chechnya. Misirbiyev said that the agreement "will promote the stabilization of the social and political situation in Chechnya and put an end to the confrontation between the branches of power". The document enabled the president to appoint and sack the heads of power structures and the prosecutor-general. It thereby modified the Chechen constitution which vested that authority in parliament. The document however obliged the president to present the staffing and structure of the cabinet for parliamentary approval (bbc).

Sep 1 Russian newspaper 'Segodnya' notes that the Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov is exploiting field commander Shamil Basayev's "defeat in Dagestan" in order to weaken Maskhadov's opponents at home. The newspaper supported this claim reminding that Maskhadov dismissed Ibragim Khulygov as head of the National Security Service and pledged to disband the council on the ground that it was involved "with oil instead of intelligence and counterintelligence work". The newspaper points to the removal of Movladi Udugov from the National Security Council as additional evidence of the president's determination to weaken his domestic political opponents and to revive relations with Moscow. Udugov and his Islamic order party were known for their close links with the Dagestani Wahhabis members of the orthodox branch of Sunni Islam (bbc).

Sep 10 In a session held behind closed doors, the Chechen parliament discussed political and "other measures" to ensure security in the breakaway region. "The parliament regarded the recent [Russian] air strikes on the Chechen territory as an open and unjustified aggression," the first deputy speaker Selim Beshayev said. "Appeals were voiced to impose martial law, but such decision was not taken," Beshayev said. "The parliament categorically denies its involvement in the Dagestan events," Beshayev said, referring to the stand-off between the Russian troops and Islamic guerrillas in Dagestan, which had begun in August (bbc).

Sep 11 The leader of the Our-Home-is-Russia sociopolitical movement Viktor Chernomyrdin said that the problem of Chechnya was Russia's internal matter. Chernomyrdin said this to reporters, commenting on the statement of James Rubin, spokesman for the US State Department, that Russia violated the Geneva convention in Chechnya (bbc).

Sep 13 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov called on any Chechen volunteers who might be in Dagestan to return immediately to Chechnya. Kazbek Makhashev, deputy prime minister in the Chechen government said that Maskhadov's appeal was dictated by his desire to avert a new war in the Caucasus (bbc).

Sep 17 Oleg Mironov, Human Rights Commissioner in the Russian Federation, issued an appeal "On mass and gross violations of human rights in the North Caucasus". The appeal noted that the North Caucasus was one of the most explosive zones of the Russian Federation. Political instability, territorial problems, the economic crisis and the existence of laws contradicting federal legislation led to interethnic clashes in North Ossetia, Ingushetia, Karachay-Cherkessia, and to armed conflicts in Chechnya and Dagestan, the appeal said. The appeal noted that a major factor destabilizing the situation in the region was the unsettled crisis in the Chechen Republic. Additional factors were expanding armed conflict in Dagestan, as well as terrorist actions by bands calling themselves Wahhabis. The appeal justified as lawful the actions of the federal forces in the North Caucasus in view of the 1998 CE federal law on combating terrorism. The appeal criticized the Russian federation for having failed to ratify the 1997 European convention on combating terrorism which might have provided federal anti-terrorist activities with more legitimacy (bbc).

Sep 17 Russian Border Troops closed the Russian-Georgian border along the river Psou Abkhazia. This act aimed to prevent infiltration of Chechen terrorists from suspected Muslim terrorist bases in Abkhazia (bbc).

Sep 20 Chechen leadership expressed its readiness to consider extraditing terrorists who bombed houses in Buynaksk and Moscow. However Chechen leadership requested evidence from Russia on the involvement of citizens of Chechnya in the terrorist acts. Chechnya also demanded a) the establishment of a UN mission to ensure the unbiased resolution of this issue; b) preliminary extradition of war criminals to the Chechen judicial authorities; c) extradition of

generals and pilots who ordered and bombed peaceful Chechen villages in August-September 1999. (bbc).

Sep 21 A round table discussion attended by various public and political organizations, MPs and representatives of the Chechen government qualified Russia's actions against Ichkeria as an open terrorist aggression against civilians. Yandarbiyev, ex-president of Chechnya, said that the Chechen people must defend their motherland and be ready for any actions by the Russian aggressors (bbc).

Sep 24 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov appealed to the world community to support the Chechen people and recognize Chechen independence. He outlined the history of conflict in the region, saying that the current events in the Caucasus were the fourth attempt by Russians over the last 150 years "to resolve finally the Chechen problem". He accused the Russians of refusing to pay compensation for destruction caused before Russians left Chechnya in 1996 CE. He said, there was no alternative to independence (bbc).

Sep 24 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov urged Russian federal authorities to abandon the use of force and sit at the negotiating table. "An impending catastrophe in the North Caucasus can be averted and thousands of Russians and Chechens can be saved if Russia's leadership halts bombing and consents to resolve problems at the negotiating table by political methods," Maskhadov told Interfax. "Certain forces within Russia are pursuing a course of starting a military confrontation in Chechnya and provoking a civil war here," he said. "The organizers of a new war want a complete blockade, round-the-clock bombings, mass casualties, destruction and a new flow of refugees", Maskhadov noted (bbc).

Sep 24 Said-Selim Abdulmuslimov, press secretary of Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov, said that if federal troops continue to inflict strikes Chechnya would have to effect "a defense plan" to protect Grozny and the entire republic. Following an urgent session of the Chechen government and members of parliament, the Cabinet of Ministers was put on emergency footing. It was proposed to set up a state committee for defense. The heads of the power-wielding structures and the republic's national guard were given specific tasks to adopt a plan for the defense of Grozny and other Chechen population centers. An operative headquarters were also established and were expected to hold sessions every morning (bbc).

Sep 25 Prime Minister Vladimir Putin arrived in St Petersburg to attend the inauguration of the governor of Leningrad Region. On his arrival, the prime minister announced that there were no plans for a ground operation in Chechnya, but that the special subdivisions would handle it very carefully if it were to prove necessary. The prime minister did not rule out a meeting between the leaders of Russia and Chechnya (bbc).

Oct 2 The Chechen defense minister indicated that if the Russian army invades

Chechnya it would meet resistance at the Chechen border. "Chechen defense forces will not meet the Russian army in the center of Grozny as was the case in 1994 but will offer resistance at the front line," Chechen Defense Minister Magomed Khambiyev told Interfax (bbc).

Oct 5 Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin said that about one-third of the territory of the Chechen republic was under the control of the federal forces. Putin said that the federal forces had reached the line of the river Terek, and had gone out of Dagestan. The prime minister noted that the creation of a cordon sanitaire' or security zone' was still far from complete, but the final aim was to destroy the terrorists and their bases on the territory of Chechnya (bbc).

Oct 5 Russian artillery was reportedly conducting intensive shelling from multiple launcher systems and combat helicopters (bbc).

Oct 6 Mairbek Vachagayev, general representative of Chechnya in Moscow, announced that Chechnya was in a state of war with Russia. Vachagayev said that President Maskhadov had been trying to settle the conflict by political means but had been forced to sign an order introducing martial law in Chechnya. Presenter Maskhadov proposed to the clergy, including the republic's Council of Mufti and the imams of all cities and districts, to declare gazavat, that is a sacred war.

Oct 10 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov said at a news conference that the Chechen leadership had no plans for spreading hostilities outside the republic. He stressed that the Chechens would fight only on their territory. Maskhadov dismissed as groundless fears that his compatriots might use terrorist acts. Maskhadov said that he did not lose the hope that a political solution to the problem would be found (bbc).

Oct 11 Four hundred soldiers drafted on a contract basis arrived at the main Russian base in the North Caucasus. They would replace young soldiers who participated in the operation to create a cordon sanitaire around Chechnya (bbc).

Oct 12 Malik Saydullayev, businessman and newly elected chairman of the Chechen State Council, said that work was afoot to form an alternative government. He indicated that unlike the parliament in exile which had formed the new bodies of power, the State Council would be based in the north of the republic, and it would be controlled by the federal forces (bbc).

Oct 12 The Russian government made a statement on the situation in Chechnya. The government said that it had undertaken an anti-terrorist campaign aimed at complete restoration of law and order on the whole territory of the Chechen Republic. The government said that the first stage of the operation had been successfully accomplished with the government freeing one-third of the republic's territory from terrorists (bbc).

Oct 14 There was an antiwar rally in Grozny to urge the leadership of Russia and Chechnya to sit down at the negotiating table and hammer out a peace settlement. The rally was organized by the Chechen parliament, political parties and public movements. Official reports said that over 25,000 people took part in

it. The rally participants sent a message to the UN, the Council of Europe, OSCE and other international organizations urging them "to make every effort to prevent the approaching catastrophe liable to cause the deaths of tens of thousands of people" (bbc).

Oct 22 At least five missiles blew up near the presidential palace in the city of Grozny. Chechen command representatives said that fighting had flared up on all fronts. The Chechen side said that federal forces were trying to cross to the right bank of the river Terek "in several places" (bbc).

Oct 23 Acting US Secretary of State Strobe Talbott made an unprecedentedly tough statement against Russia's actions in Chechnya saying that the USA was concerned about prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Chechen conflict and this concern was intensified by the escalation of violence in the republic (bbc).

Oct 25 The press service of the Russian Defense Ministry announced that more than 1,500 displaced persons returned to the northern districts of Chechnya. Reporters said that rebels were driven out of 41 of the 46 populated areas in the Nadterechnyy, Naurskiy and Shelkovskiy (bbc).

Oct 27 The Russian Fuel and Energy Ministry began the construction of an oil pipeline through Dagestani territory to detour Chechnya. The Russian 'Segodnya' newspaper described it not as an investment but as a political project aimed at preventing the success of the Chechen campaign. To implement the project, the Russian oil company Transneft would need about 180m dollars (bbc).

Nov 10 A delegation of the Chechen parliament left for the OSCE summit in Istanbul. The delegation would request discussions on the political settlement of the Chechen conflict (bbc).

Nov 11 Deputy Russian presidential chief of staff Igor Shabdurasulov said that Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov did not control the situation in the North Caucasus republic, and it would therefore be senseless for Russia to hold talks with him alone. Nevertheless, "Russia still views Maskhadov as the legitimate president of the Chechen republic," Shabdurasulov said. Moscow would never negotiate with warlords Shamil Basayev or Khattab, he added. "There can be and will be no dialogue with any terrorists". Asked about chances for storming the Chechen capital Grozny, Shabdurasulov said "It should be decided on the spot whether such actions are necessary" (bbc).

Nov 15 Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Ordzhonikidze said that Russia would not permit discussion of the Chechen issue at the UN Security Council. He said that "this issue has nothing to do with the work of the UN Security Council". Ordzhonikidze stressed that the UN Security Council deals with issues of maintaining international peace and security and the Chechen issue in no way came within the sphere of the Security Council's competence (bbc).

Nov 18 The Russian State Duma approved government measures aimed at settling the situation in Chechnya. It recommended that no talks with the republic's government be held. This question was raised by Vladimir

Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party faction (bbc).

Nov 18 Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov signed a decree on the responsibility of citizens of the Chechen Republic and officials, which said "The law-enforcement agencies of Chechnya must organize work to find and draw to criminal responsibility citizens who have agreed to cooperate with the occupation authorities (bbc).

Nov 18 President Boris Yeltsin spoke out in defense of his forces' military action in Chechnya. The president said that Russia did not intend to accept "prescriptions of so-called objective critics". Addressing the OSCE summit in Istanbul, he said that Russia had no choice but to put a stop to the cancer of terrorism. The president ruled out talking to "bandits and murderers" as a way of achieving lasting peace in Chechnya (bbc).

Nov 26 Federal troops established control over the strategic heights on the Sunzhenskiy and Terskiy ranges. The troops blocked the Groznyy-Nazran and Groznyy-Vladikavkaz motorways and used artillery and air strikes to destroy concentration of militants, their equipment and military bases. Chechen militants continued withdrawing part of their units to the republic's mountainous districts and building positions, mining roads and bridges on the way of the advancing federal troops. Contradictions over the assessment of the situation and further tactics were reportedly growing amid Chechens. Warlords Shamil Basayev and Khattab were speaking in favor of subversive operations. Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov and his aide, Movladi Udugov, called for a political settlement with the support of the international community (bbc).

Dec 1 The Russian military said that Chechen militants were trying to seize the initiative on various fronts. That included Urus-Martan, south of Groznyy, and the area of Goragorskiy in the east of Chechnya. Chechen attacks were rebuffed (bbc).

Dec 4 Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signed a resolution to implement an action plan of measures to normalize the political situation in Chechnya. The measures aimed at restoring the economy, ensuring support for the Chechen republic, as well as assisting the Chechen people in restoring state authority and local self-government (bbc).

Dec 6 A Press release of Russian Foreign Ministry said that Russia was seriously concerned about NATO's statement on the situation in Chechnya. "Such 'love of peace' by figures who, just recently, launched a wide-scale armed aggression against sovereign Yugoslavia, who dropped thousands and thousands of tons of bombs and missiles on the country's civilian facilities, killing and maiming totally innocent civilians of that country, looks at best cynical," stressed the press release (bbc).

Dec 11 The National Council of Chechens of Dagestan urged Russian leadership and heads of the North Caucasian republics to stop the war, or at least to agree a truce, so that civilians could leave Groznyy (bbc).

	Dec 17 Temur Grdzeldze, first deputy chairman of the Georgian Department of Intelligence, described as a "downright lie" Russian media reports about a meeting allegedly held in Tbilisi between Movladi Udugov, aide to the Chechen president, and Bin Ladin, an envoy of the international terrorist organization. Grdzeldze also denied reports that Vakha Arsanov, the vice president of Ichkeria, had smuggled out 500,000 dollars from Georgia for Chechen militants (bbc). Dec 23 Chechen Vice President Vakha Arsanov denied reports of secret negotiations allegedly conducted by representatives of Chechen leader Aslan Maskhadov with the command of the federal forces in Chechnya. According to Arsanov, Maskhadov had not authorized anyone to hold talks with Russian military. "If someone without a document confirming his mandate is trying to talk to generals, he is an impostor and will be held responsible according to wartime laws," Arsanov said. He repeated the stance of the militants that they would agree to talks with Moscow only with the mediation of the OSCE and other international organizations (bbc). Dec 23 Mufti Akhmed Kadyrov, Chechnya's supreme Muslim leader, called for a referendum to decide the breakaway region's political status. Asked about conflict-settling prospects, he said "I support talks to halt the war, no matter with whom. Talks should be held with those who take decisions. Chechen leader Aslan Maskhadov does not take them. If Moscow believes that talks should be held with warlord Shamil Basayev, let it be so." Kadyrov expressed readiness to serve as a mediator in talks with Maskhadov or Basayev, or warlord Salman Raduyev (bbc). Dec 28 Col-Gen Valeriy Manilov, first Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Russian armed forces, denied reports that air strikes had been carried out on Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov's HQ (bbc).
1421 AH 2000 CE	<u>Palestinians</u> in the <u>West Bank</u> and <u>Gaza Strip</u> begin the <u>Al-Aqsa Intifada</u> prompted by <u>Ariel Sharon</u> visit to a disputed religious site holy to both Jews and Muslims. President <u>Hafez al-Assad</u> of Syria dies of a heart attack. His son <u>Bashar al-Assad</u> is elected President by <u>Syria's Majlis Al Shaa'b</u> (Parliament). Russia occupies <u>Grozny</u> the capital of <u>Chechnya</u> in <u>Second Chechen War</u> <u>Suicide attack on USS Cole</u> kills 17 US sailors.
1421 AH 2000 CE	Jan 18 The Russian government formed a commission to coordinate the normalization of the social and political situation in the Chechen Republic. The commission is expected to coordinate the activities of the federal executive bodies and oversee compliance with the unified state policy on Chechnya. The commission should also draft proposals for the formation of the system of bodies of state authority and local government, as well as for the restoration of constitutional order in Chechnya (bbc). Jan 24 The Russian Foreign Ministry said that the recognition of Chechnya by

the Afghan movement Taliban was "legally void". "The open support by the Taliban of terrorists operating in one of the subjects of Russia gives us serious reasons for raising the question of tightening sanctions against the Taliban," the ministry said (bbc).

Jan 27 German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer urged the Russian government to "immediately" withdraw the ultimatum imposed on the inhabitants of the Chechen capital of Grozny. Fischer appealed to Moscow to ensure the safety of the civilian population and of their humanitarian supplies (bbc).

Feb 5 Russia's special services said that Chechen separatist leaders increased their contact with Afghanistan's Taliban Islamic militia. The sources said that the aim of Movladi Udugov's visit to Afghanistan in late January was to hold talks with Taliban leaders on rendering military, political and financial aid to the Chechen guerrillas. "Iranian and Pakistani officials also took part in the talks," the sources said. "More than 400 mercenaries have been recruited, 70 per cent of whom are members of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan led by Golboddin Hekmatyar, while the rest are Palestinians, Kashmiris, and Taliban with previous fighting experience," the sources added (bbc).

Mar 2 Deputy Russian Prime Minister Nikolay Koshman visited Vienna to address the OSCE permanent council. Koshman presented a timescale for the completion of the Chechen campaign. Koshman said that the military part of the operation would be over within the next 10 days (bbc).

Mar 11 Acting Russian President Vladimir Putin said that he did not rule out direct presidential rule in Chechnya. Putin reaffirmed his tough stance on Chechnya. Asked about Chechnya's future, he said that "all who are with arms, in mountain caves must be driven away and wiped out" (bbc).

Mar 13 Lord Judd, head of the delegation of PACE, urged Russian authorities to begin talks with Aslan Maskhadov on political settlement of the Chechen conflict. Judd said that PACE had been repeatedly told that Maskhadov never controlled the entire Chechen territory. However, he would be an appropriate person to start talks with as he was elected by the people, Judd noted (bbc).

Mar 17 Akhmed-Khadzhi Kadyrov, Chechnya's mufti, spoke in favor of direct presidential rule in Chechnya. The mufti saw direct presidential rule as lasting for a year or two, "after which a president of the republic should be elected". Kadyrov said that the Russian president should choose a local politician as leader of Chechnya during the transition period and expressed readiness to assume this responsibility if necessary. Kadyrov said that he discussed the future of Chechnya with acting President Vladimir Putin (bbc).

Mar 20 Russian Presidential aide Sergey Yastrzhembskiy restated Russia's rejection of mediation regarding Chechnya. Yastrzhembskiy said that the OSCE mission in Chechnya might resume its work in the future, but that extending the OSCE mandate in Chechnya was not on the agenda. Yastrzhembskiy said that no official confirmation had been received yet on having OSCE experts monitoring

Russian presidential elections in Chechnya. Sergey Yastrzhembskiy assessed as counterproductive the suspension of Russia's membership in PACE. Yastrzhembskiy emphasized that cooperation with the council was especially important at a stage when the country's legal system was taking shape (bbc).

Mar 27 Chechens disputed the high turnout for Russian elections. Chechens claimed that over 220,000 refugees in Ingushetia and about 650,000 inhabitants in Chechnya ignored the Kremlin electoral campaign. Chechens claimed that the turnout in Chechnya was 47 per cent. International observers called attention to the fact that conditions for free elections in Chechnya were not available (bbc).

Apr 5 Russian President-elect Vladimir Putin said that Russia would adopt a tougher policy toward the Chechen rebels who did not use the amnesty or lay down their arms. "We will strengthen Russia's borders, especially with Georgia, and Chechnya's administrative border with Dagestan and other regions, and rebuild the socioeconomic sphere in Chechnya," Putin was quoted as saying. "We will also attend to political processes. Election of a Chechen member to the State Duma could be a step forward in that direction," the president added (bbc).

Apr 7 Russia's President-elect Vladimir Putin met senior European Union envoys. A settlement plan for Chechnya was not discussed at the meeting. However, envoys received detailed information on what happened in the republic for the last few months. Putin paid special attention to the refugee issue, as well as to plans for the restoration of Chechnya's economy and government. Putin confirmed that Moscow did not intend to impose direct presidential rule (bbc).

Apr 15 Benita Ferrero-Waldner, Austrian Foreign Minister and OSCE Chairman-in-Office confirmed intentions to revive the operation of the OSCE mission in Chechnya. She said that the resumption of the mission's work was discussed at her Moscow meeting with President Vladimir Putin, as well as with Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov. Ferrero-Waldner said the OSCE mission would have its office in Znamenskoye, Chechnya. In addition to checking the violation of human rights by both Chechen rebels and Russian troops, the mission would also coordinate the efforts of various international humanitarian organizations in the republic (bbc).

Apr 19 The acting commander of the Russian federal force in the North Caucasus, Gennadiy Troshev, said that it was premature to state that the war in Chechnya was over (bbc).

Apr 27 The Russian Foreign Ministry said that Russia voted against the resolution by the UN Human Rights Commission on the situation in Chechnya adopted at the initiative of the European Union and the USA. Therefore, Russia would not feel bound by its provisions (bbc).

May 1 A new public and political movement, called the Union of Citizens for the Chechen Republic as a Democratic Rule-of-Law State Within the Russian Federation (Solidarity), was formed in Chechnya. Union leader Amin Osmayev said that the movement aimed to bring together people who thought that

Chechnya could revive socially, economically and spiritually only as part of Russia (bbc).

May 3 The Chechen foreign minister Ilyas Akhmadov called on the USA to save the Chechen people "for the sake of peace on earth and stability". Ilyas Akhmadov recounted the history of Russian aggression against Chechnya through the centuries and said that the current aggression was aimed at the complete annihilation of the Chechen people (bbc).

May 4 Chechen General Khamzat Gelayev said that Russians were facing a military- political deadlock. Evaluating the military situation in Chechnya, Khamzat Gelayev stressed that the armed forces of the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria retained their maneuverability, coordination and fighting ability. "We will destroy the aggressors throughout the entire territory of the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria and at the necessary moment we will start a large-scale operation involving all troops. Nobody is going to allow the aggressors to get out of Chechnya alive", said the Chechen general.

May 4 Russian human rights activist Oleg Mironov spoke out against direct negotiations between President-elect Vladimir Putin and Chechen leader Aslan Maskhadov (bbc).

May 6 The Chechen Solidarity movement said that it would sue the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the "material and moral damage" inflicted on the Chechen people during the second war in Chechnya. At its May Day meeting the movement's members said that OSCE was "the main organizer of the genocide of the Chechen people". The movement said that it would file a lawsuit against this organization with the International Court in The Hague. It is believed that the movement was organized with the help of the Russian military (bbc).

May 10 Russian President Vladimir Putin said that Russian authorities were drawing up a draft law on federal rule in Chechnya. The president said that the law would be in force for 18 months to two years, that is, for the time necessary to restore a normal way of life in the republic (bbc).

May 25 Russian General Staff said that more than 1,500 well-armed people "nurturing plans for a possible breakthrough onto Russian territory" were concentrated outside the Chechen stretch of the Russian-Georgian border (bbc).

Jun 3 Prime Minister of Russia Mikhail Kasyanov said that allegations that Russia wanted and was already prepared to deliver pre-emptive strikes on terrorist bases in Afghanistan was an exaggeration. Kasyanov said that this was a misinterpretation of some recent statements by a number of Russian politicians (bbc).

Jun 6 Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze said that Georgia was ready to get involved in the political settlement of the Chechen conflict but categorically ruled out the possibility of taking part in Russian military operations against Chechnya (bbc).

Jun 7 Chechen field commander Shamil Basayev met Chechen President Aslan Maskhadov to discuss the military and political situation in Chechnya, as well as the implementation of the decision of the State Defense Committee, "On the tactics of the armed forces of the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria". Basayev denied reports that Maskhadov was wounded. Basayev said that there were no disagreements amid Chechen leadership. He emphasized that the country and the Chechen people had the concrete and ultimate task of liberating the motherland from foreign invaders. The Chechen general also said that the aggressor was continuing chaotic air and artillery strikes in southern Chechnya. Basayev noted that fighting was going on near Khidi-Khutor, Tazen-Kala, Zhanni-Vedeno, Sayasan, Turti-Khutor and other villages (bbc).

Jun 8 Chechen Foreign Minister Ilyas Akhmadov brought peace proposals to Washington. The draft was sent to the US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright who was on a trip to the Middle East. The proposals included immediate cessation of hostilities and the beginning of political negotiations with Russian leadership. The Chechen side insisted on international mediation, and more concretely, on the involvement of OSCE and the Council of Europe in the talks, as well as on the establishment of an independent international commission to investigate war crimes. The return of the OSCE mission to Chechnya was postponed (bbc).

Jun 12 Vladimir Putin signed a decree appointing Chechen mufti Akhmed Kadyrov as the head of Chechen administration. Kadyrov was known as a supporter of President Maskhadov (bbc).

Jun 15 Walter Schwimmer, secretary-general of the Council of Europe, said that the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe would not take up the issue of restoring Russia's voting rights before seeing substantial progress in the political settlement of the Russian-Chechen conflict. Schwimmer will be visiting Russia on 22nd-26th June together with Italian Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini (bbc).

Jun 20 Refakh Muslim movement drafted a plan for peaceful settlement of the Chechen conflict. The plan envisaged more powers for Mufti Akhmad Kadyrov, the new head of the Chechen administration, and called for the establishment of a representative body in Chechnya (bbc).

Jun 21 Walter Schwimmer, General Secretary of the Council of Europe, said that Russia should remain a Council's member. A Committee of Ministers to the Council of Europe suggested in April that Russia's membership to the Council be suspended owing to the events in Chechnya. The question would be at the agenda of the PACE session, scheduled to begin in Strasbourg on 26th June (bbc).

Jun 23 Chechnya's interim administration chief Akhmad Kadyrov said that the tough stance of the Council of Europe toward Russia would "do no good to Chechnya and its people" (bbc).

Jul 4 Former Chechen parliament deputies elected in 1997 CE set up a group

aimed to revive the work of parliament. The deputies met the head of the Chechen administration Akhmad Kadyrov and informed him of their plan. Kadyrov declined speaking about the meeting in detail (bbc).

Jul 15 Movladi Udugov, first deputy chairman of the Majlis of Muslims in Chechnya and Dagestan, said that he did not see a real basis for negotiations with the Kremlin regime (bbc).

Jul 15 Chechen Vice-President Vakha Arsanov said that Chechen armed forces seized the initiative in the military situation in Chechnya. Arsanov said that Russian occupying grouping was considerably disoriented and had no clear idea of what to do next (bbc).

Jul 25 A Russian federal force representative identified some sources of financial support for Chechen rebels. The sources included individuals, states and organizations. Among them was notorious Osama Bin Ladin known for having assigned 34m dollars for purchase of armament and communication equipment. Money also came from "taxes", "collected" from Chechen businessmen, as well as from "contributions" made by ethnic Chechen criminal groups. States and organizations known for their financial commitment to the Chechen rebellion included Saudi Arabia; the international Islamic organization, Al-Haramayn al-Sharifayn (Two Holy Places); the Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah (The Islamic Group) radical organization; as well as the Turkish Refah radical Islamic organization, and the People's Movement nationalist party (bbc).

Jul 26 Lt-Gen Vladimir Bokovikov, the Russian president's deputy representative in the Southern Federal District, said that there could be no political dialogue with President Aslan Maskhadov. Bokovikov said that there could only be talks of his all-out capitulation (bbc).

Jul 27 The Russian Security Council gathered in the Kremlin to discuss additional measures against Islamic extremism. Security Council Secretary Sergey Ivanov said that Islam as a religious faith posed no threat to Russia's national security. Ivanov specified that the threat came from extremist radical organizations of Wahhabi nature (bbc).

Aug 4 President Ruslan Aushev of Ingushetia said that political forces favoring the merger of Ingushetia with Chechnya were in actual fact seeking solution to the Chechen problem. "I am categorically opposed. So long as I am president, this will not happen", Aushev said.

Aug 15 Chechen authorities embarked upon reviving the Chechen court system. Chechen Minister of Justice Bek said that a decision to this aim had been agreed upon with Russian federal agencies and would be carried out with their assistance. Courts would be guided by Russian laws. Their revival indicated Chechnya's return to the Russian constitutional and legal system (bbc).

Aug 22 Chechens reported that elections to the Russian State Duma on the occupied part of Chechen territory were openly boycotted. Chechens claimed that elections were a failure with Russian helicopters carrying out concentrated rocket

	strikes on election day against residential homes in the village of Tsentoroy. Six civilians were reportedly killed. A number of "polling stations" in Urus-Martanovskiy and Achkhoy-Martanovskiy Districts were blown up. Periodic shoot-outs occurred in various parts of the Chechen Capital (bbc).
	By the end of the 20th Century, Global Muslim population had grown to almost one-fifth (20%) of the total driven by improved healthcare infrastructure.
1422 AH 2001 CE	Damascus Spring is brought to an end by the arrest of 10 civil society activist who were sentenced to between two and 10 years.
1423 AH 2002 CE	Staged General Elections in Pakistan are held after the 1999 CE Military Takeover. PML (Q) led by Mian Muhammad Azhar, a Pro-Military party, gains majority throughout Pakistan. Mir Zafrullah Khan Jamali became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The riots between Hindus and Muslims in Gujarat, India. More than 5000 reported killed, most of them Muslims. Chechen Rebels take 800 hostages in the Moscow theater hostage crisis
1424 AH 2003 CE	The United States leads the invasion of Iraq, searching for "weapons of mass destruction," starting the second Iraq War. As a result of US De-Ba'athification policy, former Iraqi soldiers and police form secret groups and begin insurgency. Shirin Ebadi becomes the first Muslim woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts in promoting human rights. On April 5 Israel conducts the Ain es Saheb airstrike near Damascus, claiming the site was a terrorist training facility for members of Palestinian Islamic Jihad
1425 AH 2004 CE	The second-largest earthquake ever recorded occurs in the Indian Ocean, triggering the Asian tsunami. Indonesia suffers the heaviest damage with 167,736 dead, 37,063 missing and over 500,000 displaced. Pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution coalition forces hand over sovereignty of Iraq to caretaker government. Photos and documentation reveal extensive torture and abuse of prisoners by US military personnel at Abu Ghraib US troops assault the Iraqi city of Fallujah
1426 AH 2005 CE	Iraq holds election for National Assembly whose task was to draft constitution, which was ratified by popular vote that same year. Local body elections are held in Pakistan on non-party basis. Saudi Arabia King Fahd dies. Fahd's brother Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz who had assumed de facto leadership of the country after King Fahd suffered a debilitating stroke in 1994 CE, is declared King. A powerful, 7.6-magnitude earthquake hits the Azad Kashmir region of Pakistan killing upwards of 73,000 people. On October 8 an earthquake in Pakistan kills thousands and leaves families homeless in Hazara Region. Multi story apartment building in Islamabad also

	collapsed. <u>Israel</u> removes Jewish settlers and military personnel from the Gaza Strip in August 2005, but continues control of its borders. <u>Mahmoud Ahmadinejad</u> wins Iranian presidential election. A high turnout among Muslims in Iraq parliamentary elections, despite insurgency. US attacked Iraq & casualties in Iraq pass the 2000 mark.
1427 AH 2006 CE	Israel invades part of <u>Lebanon</u> in pursuit of <u>Hezbollah</u> Execution by hanging of former Iraqi President <u>Saddam Hussein</u> after being found guilty of crimes against humanity. <u>Muhammad Yunus</u> wins <u>Nobel Peace Prize</u> for successful application of <u>microcredit</u> schemes to poor entrepreneurs in <u>Bangladesh</u>
1427 AH 2006 CE	<u>Sectarian rivalries exploded in Iraq</u> between <u>Sunni and Shia Muslims</u> with each side targeting the other in terrorist acts, and bombings of mosques and shrines.
1428 AH 2007 CE	<u>Pakistani</u> leader <u>Benazir Bhutto</u> returns to Pakistan after 10 years of self-imposed exile. Death of <u>Benazir Bhutto</u> in an attack by terrorist at Liaqat Bagh, <u>Rawalpindi</u>. General elections were rescheduled.
1432 AH 2011 CE	<u>Tunisian Revolution</u> an intensive campaign of civil disobedience and protests begun in December 2010, ousts long-time President <u>Zine El Abidine Ben Ali</u> — the first of a series of upheavals known as <u>Arab Spring</u> <u>January 25 Revolution</u> a series of demonstrations, civil disobedience and strikes in Egyptian urban areas, part of the <i>Arab Spring</i> movement, resulted in the resignation of President <u>Hosni Mubarak</u> who turned power over to a <u>Supreme Council of the Armed Forces</u> Crack down in Syria on protests inspired by Arab Spring leads to <u>Syrian Civil War</u>. The opposition rebels are largely <u>Sunni</u> Muslims while loyalists are largely <u>Alawites</u>. A refugee crisis ensued with over 2 million <u>Syrian refugees</u> fleeing to Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon. <u>Militant uprising</u> of the professional class, defecting soldiers and Islamists later backed by French, British and US airpower topple administration of <u>Muammar Gaddafi</u> (who is captured and executed), the power of which was assumed by the rebels' organization the <u>National Transitional Council</u> <u>Al-Qaeda</u> leader <u>Osama bin Laden</u> killed by <u>US Special Forces</u> inside Pakistan. <u>Civil war broke out in Syria</u> over domestic political issues. The country soon split along sectarian lines between Sunni, Alawite and Shiite Muslims. War crimes and acts of genocide were committed by both parties as religious leaders on each side condemned the other as heretics. The Syrian civil war soon became a battleground for regional sectarian unrest, as fighters joined the fight from as far away as North America and Europe, as well as Iran and the Arab states.

1433 AH 2012 CE	Mohamed Morsi a leading member of the Muslim Brotherhood becomes the first democratically elected president in Egyptian history
1425 AH 2014 CE	A supposed Islamic Khalifate was established by the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in regions of war torn Syria and Iraq drawing global support from radical Sunni Muslims. This was a modern-day attempt to re-establish Islamic self-rule in accordance with strict adherence to Shariah -Islamic religious law. In the wake of the Syrian civil war, Islamic extremists targeted the indigenous Arab Christian communities. In acts of genocide, numerous ancient Christian and Yazidi communities were evicted and threatened with death by various Muslim Sunni fighter groups. After ISIS terrorist forces infiltrated and took over large parts of northern Iraq from Syria, many ancient Christian and Yazidi enclaves were destroyed.
1426 AH 2015 CE	Saudi Arabian-led intervention in Yemen is an intervention launched by Saudi Arabia on 26 March 2015 CE, in response to calls from the pro-Saudi President of Yemen Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi for military support after he was ousted by the Houthi movement due to economic and political grievances, and fled to Saudi Arabia. The war received widespread criticism and had a dramatic worsening effect on Yemen's humanitarian situation, that reached the level of a "humanitarian disaster" or "humanitarian catastrophe", and many have labeled it as a genocide
1428 AH 2017 CE	10 July, Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi officially announced the liberation of the city of Mosul from the control of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant 9 December Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi announce of the complete liberation of Iraqi lands from the hands of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant known in the Middle East as Daesh (ISIL).
1429 AH 2018 CE	Turkey President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan warned that if the Austrian government closes Mosques and expels Muslims it could lead to war. He said, “These measures taken by the Austrian prime minister are, I fear, leading the world towards a war between the cross and the crescent, "They say they're going to kick our religious men out of Austria. Do you think we will not react if you do such a thing?” he asked, quoted by AFP. “That means we're going to have to do something”.
1431 AH 2020 CE	2020 Nagorno-Karabakh war from 27 September – 10 November was an armed conflict between Azerbaijan supported by Turkey and the self-proclaimed Republic of Artsakh together with Armenia in the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh